

Vol. X
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Dec. 70

GUN TALK

Seasons
Greetings

and the Best
Wishes for the
New Year



SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED 1961
INCORPORATED 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian Citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person who is sponsored by a member of the Association.

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--- GUN TALK ---

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GUN TALK

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN
COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

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Things certainly have been going slowly. There doesn't seem to be very much new material falling into my hands in the past six or more months. It appears that the only item one manages to get a hold of generally comes from another collector and S.G.C.A. member.

What we need is new, fresh material that has never seen a collector's wall. The larger cities in the more trampled parts of the Province, have been combed clean for some miles around. Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw to name a few, have very little which can be considered available to a collector.

What we are going to have to do is go out to the smaller communities, as a group of collectors, and display our wares in an effort to convince the residents of the area to bring in their old, junky smoke bowls, indian rocks, knives or Nazi trinkets.

I suggest that, comes summer, we select a small town, develop a liason with the Legion, Boy Scouts, Ladies Auxilliary, or any Organization that will organize the event.

over

(cont)
It will be their responsibility to obtain a building, circulate the advertisements (which we will supply), run the concessions, collect at the door and keep all the monies they make. We, THE TRAVELLING GUN COLLECTOR, will absorb our own expenses. We will use the S.G.C.A. name, and the only cost to the club will be about \$2.00 for a few hundred sheets of paper which will be used for advertising the TRAVELLING GUN SHOW.

The advantage to the S.G.C.A. members is quite obvious. Those that go, will have first crack at any new material that the local residents drag in, and first crack at any leads in the area. Another advantage is that the junk the TRAVELLING GUN SHOW attracts will eventually be hauled to our regular gun shows, thereby making the material available to all the members.

The idea, I believe, is worth spending the winter months thinking about. If the community is within a few hours' drive, a Saturday afternoon can be selected. If it is further away, we can organize two towns in the area, one Saturday afternoon, and the other Sunday afternoon, and we will stay the weekend.

There still is a lot of junk lying around the countryside, only in this case Mohammed will have to go to the Mountain.

It is quite obvious that a town such as Assiniboia is not large enough to handle a two day - 40 display gun show. It is, therefore, quite natural to assume that we will have to decide where to go, the size of the community, and how many gun nuts the town can handle at any one time. We will also have to decide how much display material each will drag along.

We will likely hit an area which may be the personal treasury of a resident member. He may not be happy with our appearance. But then, our Club is, to a large extent, a small city or rural Club, so we will all get mad, at least once.

Please make your thoughts known to us. Write the Editor of your agreement or disagreement. Do it now, and you won't forget, also we will be able to print it in the next Gun Talk, unless you state otherwise.

WE APOLOGIZE

The one page October newsletter was mailed out with an error and the dates for the Saskatoon Hobby Show. It should have read - The 13th and 14th rather than the 14th and 15th of November, 1970. Unfortunately, the S.G.C.A did not receive any official information on this activity and found it necessary to dig up the information which, as you can see, was close. We sincerely hope that no one was inconvenienced by our error.

Saskatchewan Homecoming '71 is not too far away. As a matter of fact, one can say that it is here.

The Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association Annual Gun Show is on May 29th and 30th, 1971. This means that there are only five months to Show Time. The only problem is that this is the beginning of the seasons of activities and every other Club and Association is going to be doing their thing. You may ask, just what has that got to do with us? The answer is quite simple. Living space or accommodations for the visiting S.G.C.A. members who may not be able to find accommodations or may not find it easy to pay for possibly higher rates which tend to come along under situations such as this.

An interesting suggestion has passed the ear of the Editor which should receive some serious thought. How many members in Regina would be willing to take in a fellow members for one or possibly two nights?

A Travelling gun nut has more expenses than the one that can stay at home. Therefore, if we, who live in Regina, would be willing to house an out-of-towner, the travelling member would not only have his otherwise high expenses cut down - he won't have to worry about booking accommodations further in advance than would normally be required.

I understand that the majority of hotels and motels are already booked for next summer. It is not going to be easy unless they enjoy camping - which may be another idea. If you don't have room in your home, why not have a camper pitch his Tee-Pee in your back yard. All he will require is the use of your bathroom.

You out-of-towners should get the ball rolling now. Check with someone you know in Regina - see if you can come up with some sort of an arrangement. Better to get your name in now than wait until it is too late.

The Editor would be most interested to hear any and all comments on the housing problem.

The December 1970 issue of GUN TALK is the last book of the year, and all memberships expire on December 31, 1970. Enclosed with this edition is the form for annual membership to the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association. Please fill it out and mail it along with \$5.00 to P.O. BOX 1334, Regina, NOW! ! !

The Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association By-Laws state:

ARTICLE II

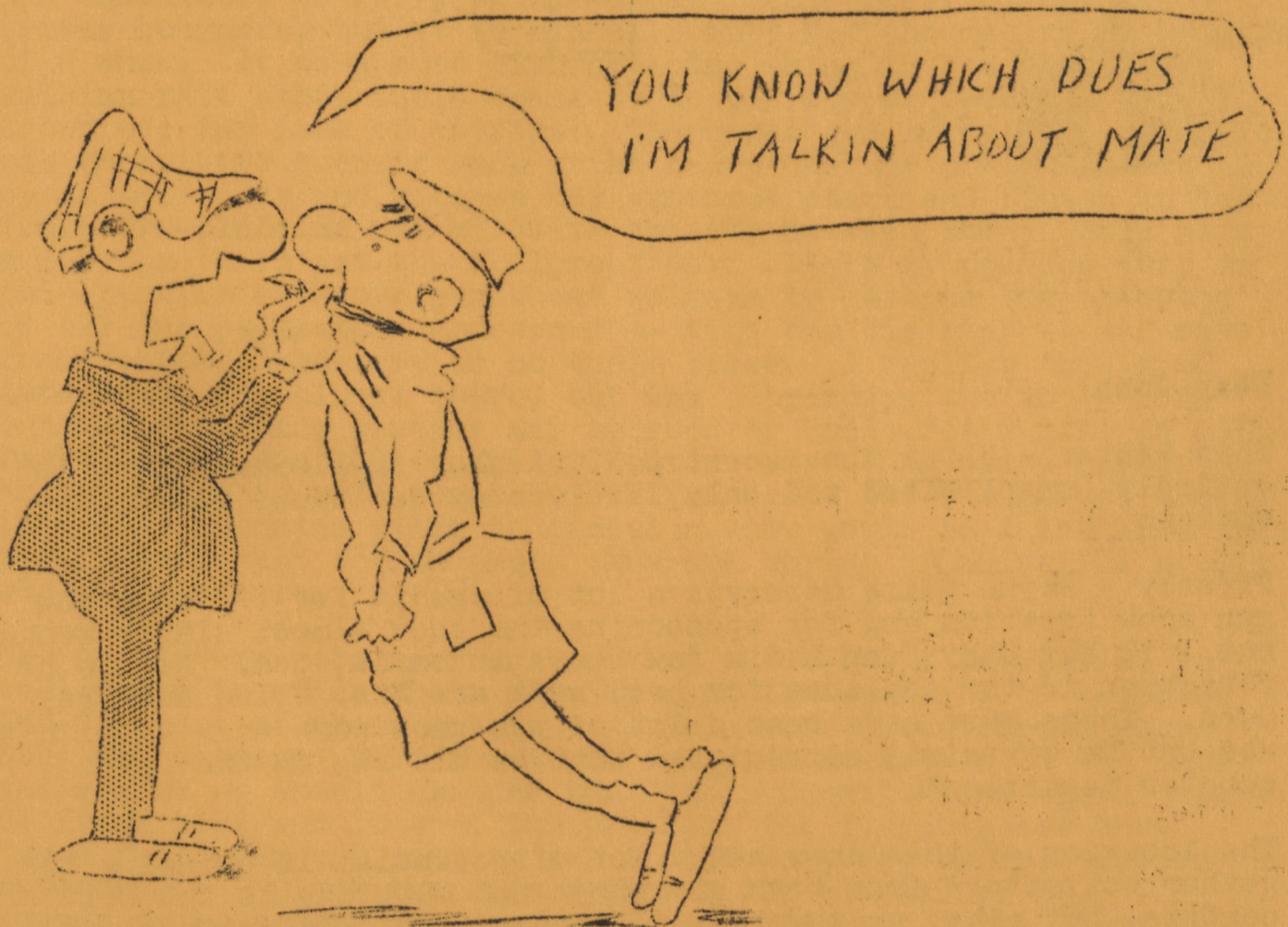
1. The membership fee will be such as from time to time prescribed by members in general meeting assembled.
2. The membership fees shall become due and payable on the first day of January in each year.
3. New members shall pay one years fee in advance regardless of date of application.
4. No member shall be deemed to be in good standing and qualified to vote if he is in default of payment of his annual

5. If any member makes default in payment of his annual membership fee and such default continues for a period of three callendar months then his membership shall be cancelled without further notice to him.

6. On or before the 15th day of march in each year, the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify all members who are in default in payment of their annual fees that their memberships are lible to be cancelled in accordance with the foregoing section.

So you can see quite plainly that, no fees - no book.

DO IT NOW - - - - -





LETTERS TO ED

28 Sept.

Dear John:

This letter - about the recent S.G.C.A show in Lloydminster, is entirely unsolicited and only involves my own ideas and observations.

Firstly - Wayne Cline deserves a lot of credit for trying a new gun show location and for sponsoring the show almost single handed, but I'll bet Gary Owen had a few hours in on it, too. Not to be forgotten in the applause for hard work are Mrs. Cline and Mrs. Owen. There must have been a lot of pre-show work that we didn't see but we certainly appreciated what we did see in the lunch counter department.

The location of this show had a lot of potential in bringing together collectors from both provinces and catering to the Northern centres, but alas, as sometimes happens, it didn't quite click for some reason and I imagine there are some expenses to be picked up.

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I'm sure I've voiced my opinions vocally before, but not in an open letter to the general membership. I think its about time to take a serious look at the pattern our shows have fallen into and decide if we want to make some changes. The following suggestions are certainly not intended that the show promoters are doing something wrong, but may eliminate some of the hazards in putting on a show.

No. 1 - Saskatchewan has lost its pattern of show dates! They seem to pop up at almost a moment's notice and at a variety of locations. This may be fun and in a way an advantage, but it certainly does not give the collector or other sponsoring clubs much help in planning ahead. My suggestion here is for the Executive to announce in the beginning of the year three or four dates and locations and stick to them. We were quite impressed with the handout bills of Regina's forthcoming Car and Gun Show in May 1971. Why can't this type of long range planning be carried out on a yearly basis for all Saskatchewan shows; you can easily see the advantages.

No. 2 - Probably the most frustrating thing to the sponsor of a show is that he does not know until the setting up time if he has any exhibitors. In this part of the country I don't know if table reservations will every work successfully, but there should be some way to let the sponsor know a week or two in advance if he has exhibitors to carry on his show. Table reservations are a tricky business, but it is almost a must for the making or breaking of a show. It is a most disheartening thing to see the public walking past empty table space or to pay for or return unusable trophies, for lack of entries. There has got to be some reliable way to let the sponsor know if he has a show or not -- before he opens the doors and watches his expenses start and finish in the red. Pre-planning and adequate spacing between shows would help a lot but it is not the foolproof way. It is my opinion that in this problem with our gun shows we have to reshape the thinking of all the collectors concerned -- take the big step -- and make reservations mandatory or no table space. I realize that good intentions are always there, but why jeopardize the whole show because combining weather may be good or Uncle Joe's girl is getting married. If you get enough collectors reserving space and being there you go on with the show, if you don't get enough you cancel the show. Phoning bills to cancel a show would be a lot less than paying hall rent for an empty show and buying trophies for people who aren't there.

No. 3 - A very necessary part of any show is the categories for collectors to enter their displays and the awarding of trophies for the best of these entries. I think the Saskatchewan shows have now wandered far from their original concept of a Gun show and may be we should examine the Club's Constitution again. Lets be frank here and look at the problems the Lloydminster show faced following the pattern set in the past few years. Twelve categoris - 3 place trophies in each, for a total of 36 awards to be bought and engraved, and this wasn't the first time trophies could not be awarded for lack of entries in each category. Without any further hesitation on the part of S.G.C.A. Executive

over ...

and members let's put a stop to this unnecessary expense and frustration. I will stick my neck out on the chopping block and urge that the categories and the awarding of first, second and third place trophies be thoroughly revised. We are awarding more trophies than shows that draw ten times more exhibitors than we do.

Categories and the judging of them have always been a tender spot in our shows. With the addition of more categories and the awarding of 1st, 2nd and 3rd place we have complicated the situation and done nothing to solve it. Plus the added expense of \$200.00 and up on the expense of operating a show this certainly is a place we can help the sponsors. Keep the twelve categories, or raise it even higher if you must, but eliminate second and third trophies altogether! Even at twelve categories you cannot expect to get five or six entries in each - and second and third place awards to my way of thinking deserve at least that many in each event. Let's start simplifying this system of awards, they will mean more to the recipient if he has truly won an event rather than been given a trophy for simply being there with only three displays in the category he has chosen. By eliminating give-away trophies, the competition will improve and the expenses will be cut by two thirds and what's wrong with that?

These three main points, show time and advertising, reserved table space, and categories are probably the biggest problems in running a successful show. I can think of many more minor problems, but there is no reason to hammer at them until the larger ones are worked on and I have already taken enough magazine space. These comments are directed at the members in general, who make the Gun shows, not necessarily at the Executive. If enough agree with these points, they will be changed and surely it will be easier for fellows like Wayne Cline to sponsor a show. We all like gun shows, but we don't want out sponsors to get ulcers every time they try to put one on for us.

Sincerely

(signed)

Les Smith

Editor's Note:

My head's on the chopping block with yours, I agree with almost every word. Let's have some comments from you travelling gun nuts. J.H.

His bullet fell he knew not where;
He didn't even seem to care;
And now they say he gets his mail
At a new address, the county jail.

Lloydminster, Sask.,
1 November, 1970.

Dear John:

Sorry for being so long in sending you the results of the Lloydminster Show. I have been quite busy and haven't even been in my gun room for a long time.

I would like to take this opportunity of saying "THANKS" to everyone who came up and I think everyone had a good time. We lost a little money but as yet I am not sure as to how much.

I have been talking around the town and everybody who did turn up to see the show was quite surprised at what we had to show. I think the next one (and there will be another one) will do okay.

(signed) Wayne Cline.

Saint-Jean PQ 24 Sept. 70

The President,
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association,
P.O. Box 1334,
Regina, Sask.

Sir:

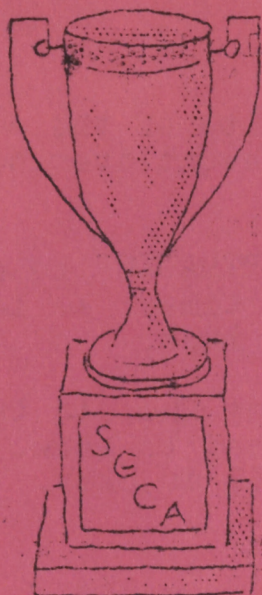
I would like to take the opportunity to say Merci, or Thank you, to all the people of your Association that made my stay in Regina a wonderful time. I never met such a wonderful group in all my traveling. Special thanks to Mr. Bob Henderson who went all out so much that I over stayed for a week.

I am a new member, and wish the Association I belong to would operate and have as much support as you have. So keep on the good work and if any of you, Friends, come East, I'll be glad to receive you.

All the best,

(signed) Richard Chayer,
175 8th Avenue,
Iberville, P.Q.

The old time shooters paid high for his black powder. Some cheap powders could be bought for 75 cents a pound in 1876. But the top grade of powder cost them \$1.75 per pound. These were city prices and the price to the frontiersman would have been much higher. By to-days standards and values the old timer was paying the equivalent of \$25.00 or more per pound.



SHOW AWARDS

Lloydminster Gun Show, September 26 - 27, 1970

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. Best Long Arms | 1st | Ernie Perris |
| 2. Best Lever Action | 1st | Clent Jensen |
| | 2nd | Ron Hill |
| 3. Best Mixed Arms | 1st | Clent Jensen |
| | 2nd | Bill Spence |
| | 3rd | Max Mirau |
| 4. Best Mixed Military | 1st | Les Smith |
| | 2nd | Mike Wytoski |
| | 3rd | Hugh Allen Kerr |
| 5. Best General Handguns | 1st | Ron Hill |
| | 2nd | Hugh Allen Kerr |
| 6. Best Specialized Handguns | 1st | Bill Spence |
| | 2nd | Gary Owens |
| 7. Best Cartridges | 1st | Keith Jenzen |
| | 2nd | Kevin Reynolds |
| | 3rd | Rene Gaudry |
| 8. Best Edged Weapons | 1st | Bud Fields |
| | 2nd | Hugh Allen Kerr |
| | 3rd | Rene Gaudry |
| 9. Best Specialized Edged Weapons | 1st | Barry Manary |
| | 2nd | Wayne Cline |
| | 3rd | Rene Gaudry |

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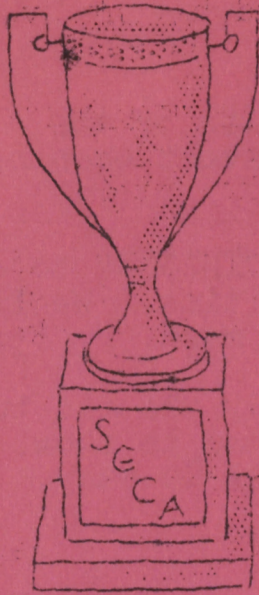
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	2nd	Hugh Allen Kerr
	3rd	Rene Gaudry
9. Best Specialized Edged Weapons	1st	Barry Manary
	2nd	Wayne Cline
	3rd	Rene Gaudry

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 10. Best Military Medals | 1st | Rene Gaudry |
| | 2nd | Wayne Cline |
| 11. Best Related Military | 1st | Wayne Cline |
| | 2nd | Bud Fields |
| 12. Best Indian Artifacts | 1st | Frank Ridgewell |
| | 2nd | Albert Chatis |
| | 3rd | Rene Gaudry |

OLD SAM COLTS FACTORY

A few years ago some workmen excavating a machining area at the Colt Factory in Hartford, Connecticut, uncovered two rooms which are believed to have been buried for a hundred years. The fact that the rooms were buried can possibly be attributed to the fire that destroyed the Colt factory in 1864.

The two rooms are believed to be the hardening and tempering departments. The excavation uncovered brick hearths, chiminies and large quantities of ancient charcoal. Prior to this discovery, no one knew of the existence or location of this buried building.

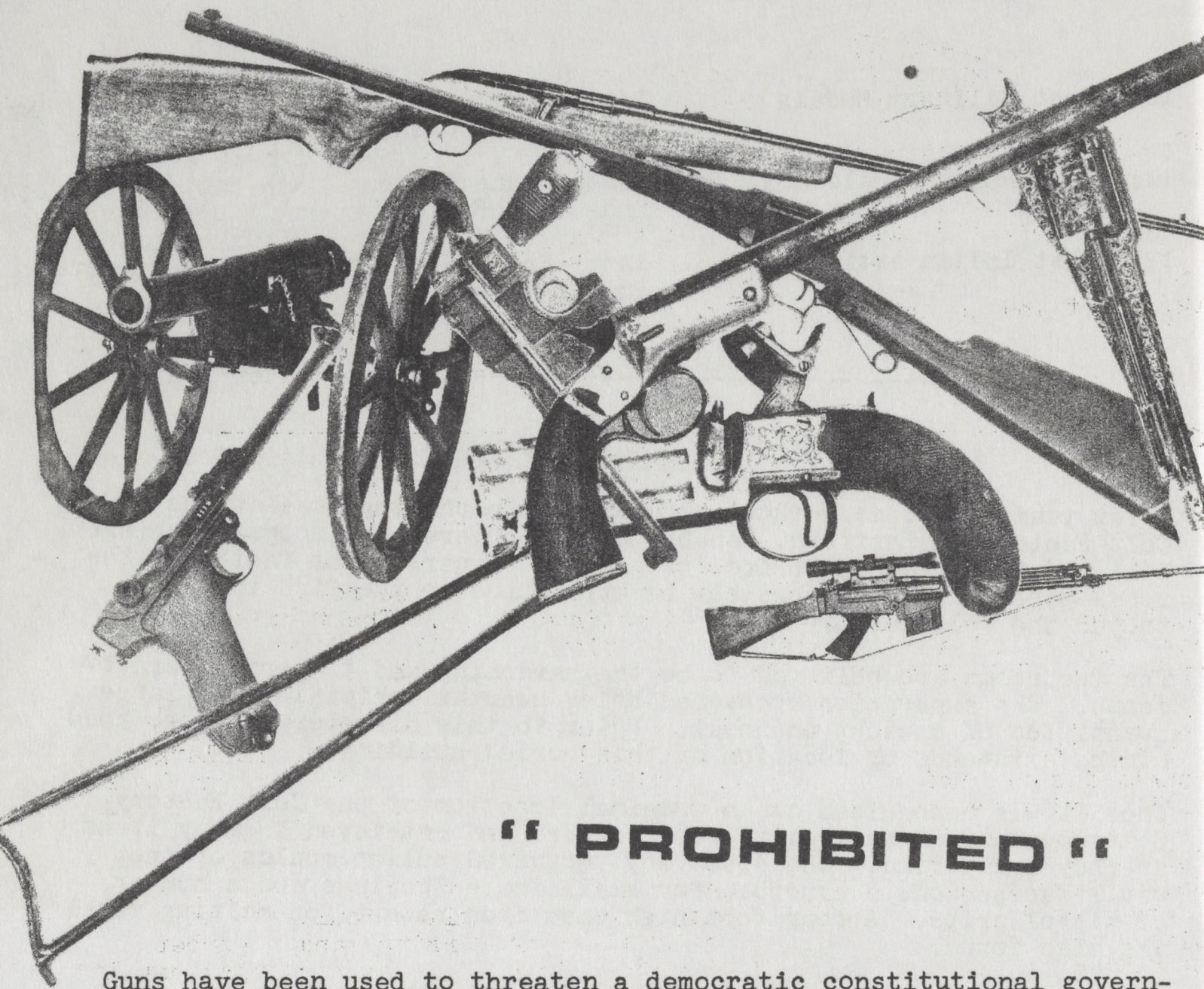
Once it was recognized as an original location of the Colt Factory, Colts amateur archeologists went to work and retrieved as many items as they could find. The discovery uncovered bullet moulds of the Civil War period, a crucible for small frame forgings and a number of pistol grips. A four foot high case iron retort for melting metal was also found.

Just for a moment "OLD SAM COLT" reached into the present day, then the area was sealed off and covered with a large cement floor to lay there for maybe another hundred years.

ROYAL NAVY 1896

The Maxim gun is a comparatively recent invention being first brought out less than 10 years ago by Mr Hiram S Maxim. IT's chief point is the automatic principal. Nothing has to be done but press a handle and keep it supplied with ammunition, then the gun will go on fireing for any length of time.

Six hundred shots a minut can be fired from a Maxim, the bullets succeed on another so quickly that with smokeless powder they may actually be seen issuing from the gun in one contineous stream. The newest battleship, the Majestic, carries eight Maxims each of .45 calibre.



" PROHIBITED "

Guns have been used to threaten a democratic constitutional government. It is, therefore, necessary to add more and tighten up the existing gun control laws. All semi-automatic and fully automatic firearms should be prohibited. Handguns should be limited to a private person only when he can provide proof that he carries large amounts of valuables in the course of his daily business. No person shall be permitted to purchase any other firearm such as hunting rifles and shotguns, unless he has been issued a permit to possess by the local law enforcement agency. Gun Clubs of any nature should be discouraged from forming, expanding, and advertising. The above mentioned laws would discourage a sufficient number of persons so that the final effect would be to disband all existing clubs.

In addition to the modified criminal code, it will be recommended to add to the prohibited list a few other items which are being perpetually used to the benefit of criminals and other subversive persons. They are: knives, cars, printing presses, and let us not forget the magazines, pocket books, T.V. motion pictures and the general news media who glorify the law breaker.

continued

If the preceding paragraph sounds as dumb as one can get, I am sure that we can include the first paragraph in the same light.

The purpose of these comments is to shake up a little interest in gun control legislation. It is no secret that there are some people who are trying to put the "squeeze" on the average law abiding gun owner. That includes the collector, the shooter and the hunter. The reason for the possibly new legislation or new definitions from the Governor in Council is the political pressure which may come up due to the Quebec affair. This will be a wonderful excuse for the anti-gun faction to have another go at it. As a matter of fact, that is precisely what a Quebec Government minister suggested, "tighter gun controls".

I fail to get it through my thick head what the advantage of more or stricter controls will do if the ^{present} ~~prison~~ controls and laws are not being exercised to their fullest benefit. If the Ministers of Justice would be permitted to and/or instructed to get tougher, a partial cure would be realized.

Deterrents are not without their effect. All that one has to do is look at the tough "drinking and driving" penalties introduced to Saskatchewan, there are fewer abusers and less accidents. The heavy penalty, which Ontario residents will meet up with, if they break "the studded tire law", will, I am sure, deter anyone from using them in the off season.

Tighter or more gun control legislation is not unlike treating us as children. If no one owns up to breaking the school room window, the whole class will stay in after school just to punish the bad boy and to teach the rest a lesson.

It is quite possible that I am "crying Wolfe" when in fact, there is none; however, I would be willing to wager that there will be some kind of a backlash to the recent Quebec affair. The backlash will go so far as to affect our neighbors to the South, the Americans. Just as Canada receive the backlash from the Kennedy murders, the Americans will receive a backlash from Canada's infamous episode.

Without going into demonstrations and arguments of the social structure of our Society, and whether or not force is a necessary evil, let us just say that a minority must not be allowed to subdue a majority, and any attempt at it, must be foiled and the criminals severely punished by the law.

Should anyone feel that we have nothing to worry about in Western Canada, simply check with a few gun collectors in Ontario and Quebec. Things are not necessarily rosy there; the attorneys general have added their own interpretations, making things rather difficult for automatic weapon and restricted weapons only. Yes, modification to the existing laws can possibly be detrimental to the collector, shooter, or hunter

John Harold.

Editor's Note: All comments for and against this article will be appreciated.



MODERN LOADS FOR BLACK POWDER GUNS

By Dale Friesen

The shooting of obsolete guns seems to be increasing in popularity lately. There is a class of shooters who appreciate the fine workmanship and beautiful wood that went into Grandfather's gun and wished to get their maximum enjoyment out of it. For shooting these guns, many prefer to use smokeless powder, others stick with the charcoal variety. I prefer both, depending on the gun I use.

Repeaters are difficult to clean properly and should some water get spilled into the action, the entire gun must be dismantled to dry it, so I use smokeless in repeaters. In the big bore, single-shots, black-powder is my preference. The type of gun one wishes to shoot is important, for various types differ greatly in strength of design and material.

At the end of this article are three groups of guns listed according to the strength of the action. Weak actions should be used with black powder or light, smokeless loads. Light bullets will cause less pressure than heavier weights when used with a given charge of smokeless. Stronger actions may be used with heavy loads and heavier bullets.

The object in shooting such guns is to obtain accuracy with enough pressure to burn the powder charge. When these requirements are sufficient, a heavier load is not necessary or wise. If you must have high velocity, use your Magnum and hang Grandfather's Springfield 45-70 back on the wall.

Assuming that you have an antique gun you want to shoot, you must determine two things: first, if the gun is shootable and secondly, if you can get or make up ammunition for it.

The first thing to do is to completely examine the gun's action. If you are not familiar with it's particular design, leave the checkup in charge of someone who is. Nearly every gun, no matter how good the condition, requires some tinkering to put it in positive functioning order.

A common fault with these guns is the stiffer-than-necessary mainspring. In the days of the mercuric priming, considerable percussion was required to fire it and so the stiff hammer fall was necessary for reliable ignition. With the sensitive primers, this is not necessary, in fact, it can be dangerous. For a pierced primer can result, causing gas backing into your favorite eye. The military guns such as Sharps, Snider and others are most often found with heavy springs. The Marlins, as well as the '73's and '76 Winchesters often are this way also. These springs can be ground down by a COMPETENT person, experienced in this work. Uneven grinding is sure to result in a broken spring and overheating will sometimes weaken it.

With side-lock guns, great care must be taken in removing this spring from the lock. It must be released slowly, for if it is allowed to snap free, it will break. It must be replaced with the same care. Firing pins are often defective. A broken pin can be easily fixed, even the Sharps, 1881 Marlin and other impossible-to-obtain types. Merely drill a hole into the face of the pin and braze or thread a length of the proper size nail into it, then trim it to proper length. Pitted or peened ends should be rounded so as not to cause pierced primers. Occasionally a pin becomes stuck in the breech-block. This condition is dangerous, for if a cartridge is put into the gun, the frozen pin could set it off even before it is completely chambered. Be sure that pins move freely in the block so that the retraction mechanism can withdraw them into the breech face before a shell is chambered. Worn pinholes should be bushed, for a sloppy fit could also cause a blown primer. The ejector and extractor should be checked for pits or burrs, which could damage the brass. The same goes for loading gates, carriers or any other part the shells contact. These surfaces should be polished.

Pitted springs should be polished also to prevent breakage. The head space of the gun is not a serious problem. If you are only going to neck-size your cases, or not size them at all. This does not mean that any sloppy-breeched gun is safe to shoot, but if your gun has some head space, it is still good. When brass is fired, it "backs out", with the head firmly against the breech due to the pressure. Such brass, when it isn't resized, will chamber only as far as the breech pushes it. In this way a loose gun can be made to cure itself. Nearly all guns will have some headspace. This condition can be noted from the lifted primers in factory, or full-sized cases when they are fired in the gun. Many of the "rubber" repeaters have this headspace quite excessive, while the Sharps, Hi-Wall and similar guns often have very little. Brass fire-formed, to a particular gun, should be used only in that gun so that when fired, these

cases remain with their leads firmly against the breech block, preventing lifting of the primers out of their pockets.

Next, the hammer and trigger are checked. The half-cock on a hammer gun is a positive safety but only if it is in reasonably good condition and if it is broken, it is useless. There are ways of fixing a broken half-cock, but the simplest cure is to get another hammer.

The trigger pull, if it is creeping, like a wounded frog, can be annoying and doesn't help in the accuracy department either. Careful stoning can cure this, but be sure not to be stoned while doing it.

Once the action is tuned to peak performance, the bore is next to consider. A bad bore can be restored, often giving as good, if not better accuracy than the original. This is done by lapping. This consists of polishing, or recutting the bore to remove pits and irregularities caused by much use. A lapped bore has all the scratches going in the same direction and there are no high or low spots. For this reason there is apt to be much less fouling when using black powder as there are no reamer marks, less pits, and other places for it to accumulate. Lapping can also increase accuracy. This is why the best custom made barrels are often lapped, even before they are fired. With excessive use, the wear on a bore becomes more pronounced in some places. Just ahead of the chamber and inside the muzzle, is where most wear occurs. Improper cleaning usually causes muzzle wear while insufficient cleaning usually causes the throat to become pitted. Rifles which have been cleaned from the breech end usually do not have this wear. Lapping will even out such a bore. Certain precautions are necessary when lapping a bore, so if you are not familiar with the process, leave the job to someone who is and someone you can trust. A lap, which becomes stuck in the bore, is quite embarrassing and the first reaction of the person who stuck it, cannot be put into print!

The sighting equipment is next on the list. The ridiculous Rocky Mountain and Buckhorn types, do not do a fine rifle any good at all. The Rocky Mountain usually has a silver or similar blade which reflects the light and never reflects it in the same way. Fine accuracy is nearly impossible with such sights. The peep sight is the best choice for these guns, though very few were fitted with them and few of these fine sights are still around. Often you may not wish to change the sights on a fine or scarce gun. Unless you wish to shoot it often or target shoot with it, this is not necessary. A worn sight can be refiled to give a sharp sight picture and a front sight can be smoked or a drop of cold-blue put on to reduce glare.

These guns will often shoot out to 200 or 300 yards and even more. At these ranges, it is necessary to elevate the sight and only long practise will make you efficient at guessing the proper height at which a bullet will strike where it is supposed to.

In reconditioning your rifle, don't forget the wood. This should be brushed and cleaned of all grease and dirt, especially under tangs, butt plates and barrel canals. A solvent can be used to remove oil. Then give these areas a heavy coat of linseed oil to preserve the wood. The outside can be oiled also. Dry wood will take two or three coats of linseed oil. Hand rub each coat and wipe off any excess oil.

If the wood is cracked, a good glue will fix it if the oil and dirt is removed first. Chips knocked out of the wood can be replaced by matching another piece of wood to it and then glue it in. The stock should be firm on the rifle when all the screws are in. If it does wiggle, then a strip of paper under the tangs, will usually tighten it up. The end grain of four ends should not tightly touch the frame, especially on single shot weapons. Changes in humidity can cause changes in pressure at this point. The difference in fore-end pressure can affect the accuracy, if the gun is used as a target rifle. A sling should not be used on a gun with a two piece stock design. This often causes the gun to shoot low when the sling is tense, as it would be when used to steady the rifle.

When the rifle is ready, the ammunition is your next and often greatest problem. Most American guns have a calibre designation of some sort, though this does not always help much. The calibre 40-70 is an example. SHARPS, MARLIN, REMINGTON, WINCHESTER and BALLARDS all have a 40-70 and none of them were interchangeable. The 40-60 is another. Winchester and Kennedy chambered guns for the W C F round, while Marlins, Sharps and Colts are chambered for the 40-60 Marlin. To add confusion if any is needed, the 40-65 W C F is interchangeable with the 40-60 Marlin! Your best bet is to make a chamber casting, then if you have a cartridge collection, you just compare the casting with those cases that have the same head diameter and at least the length you need. Any such cases can be reformed to the calibre you want. If you have, say, a 40-60 W C F rifle, you get some 45-70 brass (still made by the factories) cut it to proper length, anneal it and then size it to 40-60. With reasonable care, cases used with the low pressures, these guns function with, should last as long as you care to shoot the gun. If you choose a gun such as 44-40 or 38-55, then ammunition is no problem, as it is still available. The factory 44's are safe for any tight rifle chambered to this calibre. The 38-55's, as loaded by Dominion, are rather stiff loads. They are safe in Winchester 1894's Hi - Walls and 1893 Marlin.

I wouldn't recommend them for any other guns, particularly 1881 Marlins and Ballards. Brass, for many of the fifty calibre guns, is nearly impossible to get. The closest modern case that will form some of these, is the 348 Winchester. The 50-70 is a common calibre in this class as is the 45-70 W C F. The 348 head is small for these, but it can be used. When fire forming, wrap the body near the head with enough tape to hold the case snugly in the chamber. This will centre the case in the chamber and when fired, the expansion is more even and the cases are then quite serviceable. Always anneal 348 brass before reforming as it is quite stiff. The old 577 Snider is perhaps the easiest of the big bore guns to shoot. Factory ammunition is still available and if you find any 45 Martini brass, you can neck it out to 577.

I do not recommend the use of old ammunition for shooting. This old ammunition is a scarcity in itself, some is quite valuable and it is usually poor stuff to shoot anyways. Most of the old cases are folded-head construction. This, together with corrosion, which usually takes place, can cause split brass. Even if it holds for a few shots, it often splits eventually. The corrosive priming will eventually break down the brass causing it to split. When shooting 44-40 or 38-40, be particularly watchful for the folded-head type cases.

Cases of AMERICAN make, even quite recent, are most always folded-head. Heavy loads are a serious danger in these cases, only black powder should be used in them. The 44 and 38-40 cases, which have the 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ primer, are always folded-head construction. The Dominion cases now made are of a type of solid head design called "balloon head". Balloon and folded head are often confused or thought to mean the same thing. The folded head is made like a rim-fire case - the rim is bent to shape and so is the primer pocket. If you look into the mouth of such a case, you will note the sharp edges at the rim and primer pocket - often the rim will be hollow just as a rim fire is. This construction is unsafe at high pressures and the bending which takes place in their manufacture, weakens it further - Just at the point where the strength is most needed.

The balloon-head case is drawn from a solid piece of metal. Looking into such a case, it will be similar to the folded head but the edge will be rounded at the bottom where the metal thickens to form the solid head. If you section each of these, the difference will become immediately apparent. To my knowledge, all Dominion brass in 44 and 38-40 made with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ primer is of balloon-head design. All other rifle cases are the modern type of solid head except 43 mauser, which is also balloon head. The 45-70 cases, from which a great variety of calibres can be made, all are made in solid head designs. The older cases are often folded head, which should not be used. Any very old brass will have been fired with mercuric timing. Mercury residue on brass will amalgamate with the zinc in it - destroying all elasticity in brass. I have often seen the primer pocket completely blown out of such a case when fired. Use modern brass wherever possible.

Shooting big bore guns almost demands the use of case bullets - most of these guns were made when that type of bullet was the only one available. Moulds available from Lyman, or other companies, are made in many sizes and weights for large bore shooters and there is still a good supply of original moulds to use. I prefer a rather soft alloy for my bullets. In fact my Sniders, Sharps and all of my guns shooting paper-patch bullets use pure lead. There is no chance of the bullets stripping the rifle because of the slow twist required to stabilize them. The infantry Snider has a twist of one in twelve feet. As a comparison, the standard 30-30 twist is one in 12 inches. Most bullets passed better when tin is added to the lead but any more than about 15% tin is a waste as no additional tin will harden the metal anymore. If you wish to have a very hard alloy, add antimony to your bullet metal. Wheel-weights or type metal is a good source of this. Antimony causes the bullet to expand slightly when it freezes, but the amount is insignificant in black powder guns. When using antimony, always add some tin as well, as it will make the metal easier to cast.

When I first started shooting my Snider, I noted unexplained variations in accuracy. Nothing I did helped any, but I noted many of the bullets I cast formed air pockets at the base. These I discarded but I wondered if internal air pockets formed in some and caused the flyers. I chopped some recovered bullets up and found that nearly everyone had an air pocket. I cured this a bit by enlarging the sprue hole in my mould, but in the heavy weights I have never completely eliminated them. By casting the metal as cool as possible, in a cool mould, and holding the mould upright, it is possible to case nearly perfect bullets.

As long as the air pocket isn't to one side, the bullet will be accurate and in a 500 grain bullet, the few grains the air pocket loses, isn't too serious, and in hunting loads, is insignificant. I would be interested to hear from anyone who has a sure-fire cure for air pockets.

In heavy loads of smokeless powder, I do use hard case bullets, particularly in 32-20 and 44-40. This hard alloy is less apt to cause leading at higher velocity, especially in rough barrels. I find that at velocities at under 1200 FPS, even in rough barrels, that little or no leading occurs. At 1500 FPS and higher, leading is quite a problem, especially in bullets of high sectional density, such as 38-55. In a rough or over-sized barrel, the paper-patch bullet should be used. These given excellent accuracy. I believe even better than metal-jacketed bullets. Lapping causes an over-sized bore and in such a bore the patched bullet gives wonderful performance. A mould made for patched bullets, cast at bore diameter or slightly smaller. The remainder of the thickness is made by just wrapping paper around the bullet. At first thought it sounds ridiculous, but it does work. When fired, the paper prevents gas cutting of the bullet and the hammer-like blow of the powder, causes the bullet to "slug out" to completely fill the bore. The flexible paper allows this and also acts as a jacket while the bullet is in the bore. I prefer to allow some of the paper to stick beyond the base of the bullet and then fold it over the base to give a "full-jacketed" effect. These bullets can be driven at quite high velocity when used with smokeless powder and there is no fouling of any kind. The bullet and bore are separated by a thin skin of paper which leaves no residue, even less than copper.

Cases such as 38-55, 45-70 and 577 Snider are at their best with these patched bullets. The 58 calibre mini bullet used in rifled muskets, when patched, makes the most accurate bullet I have used in the Snider. Most of the Ballard, Sharps and Remington calibres were originally intended to use this patch bullet.

Now that bullets and cases are taken care of, the obvious next step is to put the two together. I much prefer cases of straight design, 32-20, 44-40, 38-55 to name a few. Such cases should never need full length resizing. If they do, then there must be something wrong with the gun's chamber. Pits can cause bulges which prevent re-chambering of the case. To me such a gun is not a shooter regardless of how good the rest might be, unless this can be remedied by polishing the chamber out. Brass lasts much longer when not sized or only neck-sized. In repeaters, where magazine pressure can cause a bullet to be pushed into the case, neck sizing is necessary to hold a bullet. A pushed-in bullet can jam the gun, such as the 1873 Winchester. Some guns have a coming action in the carrier to prevent this jamming or "double feed". The later Marlins are notable examples. In single shot guns, no sizing at all is necessary as the cartridge is manually loaded. These cases are the simplest of all to reload. The only tool necessary is a punch for de-capping. Primers are seated with a wooden block. The bullet is wrapped with enough paper to hold it firmly in the case and then is pushed in with your fingers.

Case mouths should be camfered and great care is taken not to tear the patch while seating the bullet. Almost any type of paper can be used, though such material as toilet material or kleenex is not recommended. Paper is actually quite a durable substance and will withstand great stress. I have recovered sections of patch which show no wrinkle or tearing, though a rough bore will cause some tearing. Do not crimp the mouth of the case when using patch bullets. In single shots, I load the bullets out so that they touch the lands when seated and in repeaters as far out as they will work through the action without jamming. There is considerable air space in the case, as when using smokeless enlarged cases, I prefer to use a filler to take up this space. This is simply filling up the remaining space, after the powder is in, with dry cereal such as bran or oatmeal. When the bullet is seated, this should compress the filler to prevent its mixing with the powder. Powder and filler can be separated by a card wad if you prefer. Almost anything can be used for a filler especially if you have an imagination. I once decided that bird shot would make an excellent filler when hunting magpies at close range. My 38-55 Marlin snorted rather loud when I fired these shells in it, but the results weren't anymore lethal than before. (The breech block is still in the gun).

In the Snider and other large bores such as the Sharp's carbine, I prefer to use black powder. I got uneven burning and uneven accuracy when I tried smokeless in my Snider. Pressures are difficult to control and high pressures could be disastrous in such a gun.

Besides, black powder is more fun? And shooting such a gun seems incomplete without it. There are two types of Sniders, the early type which is a conversion from the muzzle loader and the later type which is an entirely "new job". The later types had better metal and may be distinguished from the earlier ones by the locking catch in the breech block. These are usually dated 1869 or later but do not use the date alone as a guide, since the lock may have been changed. If you must use smokeless in the Snider, use the later Snider. My favorite load in the Snider is 60 grains black powder and a 500 grain bullet. This load is accurate and powerful enough for any shooting you wish to do. I have taken three deer with this load and all fell at the first shot, even before the smoke cleared.

The accuracy of your gun and it's range, may surprise you. With the heavy bullets, which retain their energy to much longer ranges than do lighter, modern bullets - you have as much range as you can set your sights to. You are only limited by your ability to use these sights. At 300, 400 or even more yards, the sight must be set precisely, to get the proper trajectory necessary to throw a bullet that far. At these ranges, the peep sight is much superior to open sights. I have tested penetration with my Snider, and at 300 yards it has fully as much penetration as it does point blank. This test was in dry sod and the average penetration was 13 inches, even though initial velocity is low, this speed is retained to much longer ranges than is generally supposed.

A word of caution, when you go shooting your new rifle. These slow bullets, even though they may strike the ground in a safe place, often glance off and continue to fly for considerable distance. This is because modern rifle bullets, being designed to expand on impact and travelling at high velocity, disintegrate when they strike something and the fragments quickly dissipate their energy. Low velocity bullets, on the other hand, neither expand or travel fast enough to come apart when striking ground, water, etc. This together with their weight makes for a dangerous situation when care is not taken. A 44-40 bullet, many of which I have shot at gophers and other small game, will often strike the sod and penetrate it for about a foot, rise and continue its flight. This is because the upper layer of sod is not as dense as that below, so the bullet often travelling downward will arc upwards again and fly for the neighbours barn. I prefer to shoot in a coulee or hilly country where a runaway bullet can strike a hill or cow before going to far.

When smokeless is used, little care is required for the rifle. If leading occurs, it should be removed regularly, other than that, just an occasional oiling is all that is necessary.

With black powder a great deal of care is required. The gun as well as the brass, must be thoroughly cleaned as soon as possible after shooting. Water is the best solvent for removing the fouling from the gun and the brass. The chief component of solid residue is potassium sulphate. This is highly soluble in water, in fact it has such a great affinity for water that it absorbs the moisture from the air, causing rust in the bore and corrosion of the brass. Hot water quickly removes this fouling and a little soap or detergent makes it easier yet. The detergent also makes it easier for your wife (or mother) to clean the sink after your done. This cleaning operation creates quite a foul odor in the house as well, it is a sure way to get rid of relatives. My favorite way of cleaning is to just pass a wet brush through the bore, rinsing it at each pass until the water looks blacker than the bore. Then dry out the bore with a wad of rag or kleenex. When the bore is dry a heavy coat of oil will protect it. The breechblock, when it can be removed, such as in the Sharps or is exposed such as the Snider should also be wiped with a wet rag and then oiled. All external surfaces of the gun should be oiled also.

To clean the brass, dump it in the sink and use a toothbrush or similar brush to clean each case at a time, rinse and then place them somewhere to dry such as the stove. Be careful not to get them too hot. Brass must be cleaned as the fouling will prevent proper seating of the bullets, often collapsing the case when you try to seat it. Also the sulphur will destroy the zinc in the brass until it loses the "rubber" quality necessary for a cartridge case.

If you've come this far, why not put on your skunk-skin cap, take down the four-foot rifle and give it a try?

Three groups of obsolete rifles commonly found, listed according to strength of action:

Group one - Weak action models

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| - 1873, 1876 Winchester | - "trapdoor" Springfield |
| - Whitney-Kennedy | - Ballards |

Group two - Medium strength actions
 - 1881, 1888 Marlins - early Remingtons
 - Colt Burgess and Lightning - Winchester Lo-Wall
 - Sharps percussion models converted to cartridge
 - Whitney single-shots

Group three - Strong action models
 - 1892, 1894, 1895 Winchesters - Sharps Borchardt and 1874
 - 1893, '94, '95 Marlins - Winchester Hi-Walls
 - Remington-Hepburn and later rolling blocks

The above list is only a guide, each gun must be considered according to condition and whether it is early or late production. The early 1886 Winchester for example, was designed for black powder and should not be used with smokeless loads that create high pressure. Later 1886 made of nickel steel, are quite safe for heavy loads. Later Marlins, after the 1889 Model are all nickel steel except some 1893's. Early 1893's and those stamped "FOR BLACK POWDER" on the barrel should not be used with excessive charges.

The early Winchesters (1873 and '76) have frames of malleable iron and should not be used with anything but light loads when using smokeless. The Kennedy rifles, though an extremely strong design are, unfortunately, made of cast steel and heavy loads should not be used in them either.

The steel used in Sharps is very good, but in an old gun such as the Civil War models are best left on the safe side and used with lighter loads. -- END

 "HELLO ----- OPERATOR?"

She was obviously a woman of mystery.

The accent was thick, the voice throaty.

"I vant Red China!" she said.

It was a moment before the operator could reply.

Things are tough for an operator, but this was something new.

"You want what, Ma'am?" she finally managed.

"I vant Red China," the woman repeated.

With female cunning, she turned her over to the overseas operator in Vancouver.

Efficiently the operator went about her task.

"What city in Red China is it?" she asked.

"I vant Red China," the caller said again.

Stalling for time, the operator asked for the callers phone number, and the name of the person to whom the call was being placed.

In a moment she tried again.

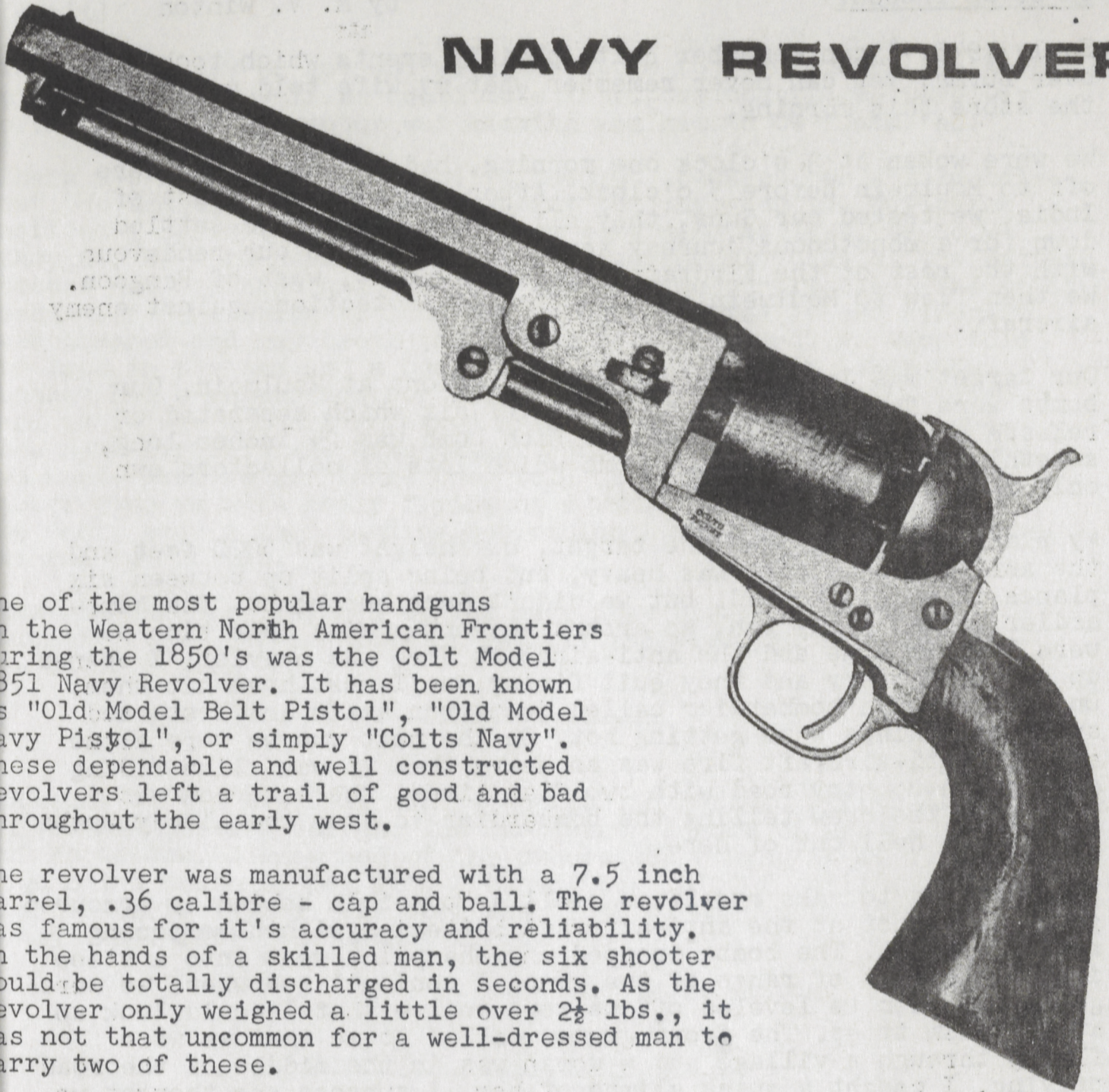
"Just where did you say in Red China?"

"Red China," the caller said impatiently. "You know - Red China in Saskatch-avon."

Without further delay the call was put through to Regina.

COLT MODEL 1851

NAVY REVOLVER



One of the most popular handguns on the Western North American Frontiers during the 1850's was the Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver. It has been known as "Old Model Belt Pistol", "Old Model Navy Pistol", or simply "Colts Navy". These dependable and well constructed revolvers left a trail of good and bad throughout the early west.

The revolver was manufactured with a 7.5 inch barrel, .36 calibre - cap and ball. The revolver was famous for it's accuracy and reliability. In the hands of a skilled man, the six shooter could be totally discharged in seconds. As the revolver only weighed a little over 2½ lbs., it was not that uncommon for a well-dressed man to carry two of these.

The common Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver, was manufactured with an octagonal barrel and a six shot cylinder engraved with a Naval Battle Scene. The hinged ramrod or loading lever was attached underneath the barrel. The grips were made of walnut and the trigger guard and backstrap were usually made of brass. The overall length of the revolver was approximately 13 inches, and across the top of the barrel, there was marked "Address Col. Sam'l Colt, New York, U.S. America." If you were rich you could, on special order, have a lavishly engraved finish with ivory grips. Some of these revolvers were produced with a detachable shoulder stock, making them an excellent carbine.

This historical gun was manufactured from early part of the 1850's until the 1870's, and is an excellent collecting gun.

Early 1945. I can remember quite plainly events which took place over Burma, yet can never remember what my wife told me to get at the store this morning.

We were woken at 3 o'clock one morning, had breakfast and were off to Moulmein before 5 o'clock. After we left the coast of India, we tested our Guns, they all worked fine so we settled down for a monotonous journey across the ocean to our rendezvous with the rest of the aircraft at Pagoda point, west of Rangoon. We then flew to Moulmein in formation as protection against enemy aircraft.

Our target was Japanese troop concentrations at Moulmein. Our bombs were fragmentation, in sticks of six which separated on release and exploded on contact. Each bomb was 24 inches long, something like the practice bomb which lots of collectors own only ours were much more deadly.

My plane was first over the target, our height was 5000 feet and the anti-aircraft fire was heavy, but being split up between six planes it wasn't too bad, but we didn't drop our bombs. The bombardier called dummy run, so around we went again. This time we were last in line and the anti-aircraft fire was heavier. I opened up at one battery and they quit firing, so I must have hit them. On this run the bombardier called dummy run again and I started sweating, things were getting hot. On the next run we were alone and the anti-aircraft fire was so heavy that it was like riding on a rough country road with two flat tires. The intercom was busy with the crew telling the bombardier to drop the bloody bombs and get to hell out of here.

I was trying to make myself as small as possible behind my armoured glass and shoot at the anti-aircraft batteries without exposing myself too much. The bombs dropped and the pilot went into a steep dive to get out of range of the guns. I couldn't see where we were going but when we levelled off we were so low that I could look up at the palm trees. The front gunner called to me that we were flying through a village and a woman was in the middle of the road praying. I caught a quick glimpse of her. I suppose she thought we would shoot her, but the sight of a four engined bomber coming at you 50 feet high would scare anyone.

In ten minutes we were over the ocean and safe, or so we thought. Someone looked in the bomb bay and saw one stick of bombs had not released. The pilot opened the bomb bay and the mid-gunner and I tried to release them but the mechanism had stuck. We couldn't land with them as if they fell loose they would explode and we wouldn't know much about it. We both got hold of the frame of the aircraft and jumped on the bombs as hard as we could. A bomb bay has only a narrow cat walk across it and when the doors are open there is nothing below except space. So when the bombs finally fell off we were left dangling in space but the bomb doors closed and we were safe. That was enough excitement for one day, so we settled down for a safe trip home, or so we thought. Somewhere around the 18th latitude we ran into a heavy storm and the plane was thrown around like a feather; after some time we flew into the center of the storm and everything was blue and beautiful.

(con't)

(con't)

We were now low on gas and with the storm to fly through again the pilot didn't know if we could make it to the coast. We were way off course and one motor was missing and had to be feathered.

There was an island below and we thought perhaps, we should bale out. We had our 'chutes on and ready to jump when the navigator noticed a break in the clouds so we were safe at last, or so we thought. We were near Akyab, the most southernly base of the British troops had captured and the only air base to supply them. The pilot asked for permission to land but we were refused as our aircraft was damaged and may block the runway if we crashed. We were told to land in the sea and a boat would pick us up. The Liberator bomber had a reputation for breaking in half when hitting water and as it was a shark infested area the pilot told them to go-----. The next airfield was Coxs Bazaar, just 200 miles away, so, away we went. When we got there they told us to come on in. With one motor gone we were really flying on a wing and a prayer, so down we went, made a good landing but couldn't make the dispersal area, we ran out of gas.

Next day we were patched up and made home base. It was a long exciting trip, we saw lots of country and even got paid for it -- -- \$3.00 a day.

Someone in the S.G.C.A. owns a Sharps .50 Buffalo rifle. It has a leather covered barrel. The last owner I knew of was A. McKague of Moose Jaw. I know one of the owners who bought it at a farm two miles south of me, with a canvas bag full of shells, This was in the early 1930's. The cost was \$1.50. I happen to have the only shell left that wasn't fired.

M.V. Winton

The percussion system was used by many shooters well up into the 1890's and beyond, and no doubt one reason for this was the high cost of metallic cartridges, high that is when the wage scale of the time is taken into consideration. A price list of 1880 offers .44 Henry cartridges at \$1.30 per hundred, Spencer cartridges at \$2.00 per hundred, .45 Colt at \$2.50 per hundred and 45-70 Gont. at \$4.50 per hundred. These were New York prices and must have been pretty steep at the time when the average income was probably well below one dollar a day. But then pretty good wine sold for less than 25 cents per bottle, so perhaps that indicates that those really were the good old days.

L. C. Reid.

R.C.A.F. LAND & SEA EMERGENCIES (1944)

The following is taken from the official hand book on survival for the Royal Canadian Air Force:

SEA EMERGENCIES

103. The first thing in self-preservation following an emergency landing at sea is: Know your Ditching Drill.

104. Everything depends on the efficient execution of the ditching drill. Every action taken from the moment the decision is made to ditch, until rescue is effected, depends on how well you know what to do. Do not count on any improvisation; everything has been carefully studied to insure that the drill is the easiest and most efficient way possible.

Read carefully all sea rescue bulletins

105. What you read here will not take the place of reading all sea rescue bulletins. These go into much greater detail in all aspects of sea rescue problems.

106. The chances are that if you ever have to make a forced landing at sea, it will be at night. You can count on the absence of any helpful lights. Therefore, unless you know your part in the ditching drill so thoroughly that you can do it quickly with your eyes closed, you don't know it well enough. You will have to practice it by translating the whole thing into action, until it is as familiar to you as making left hand circuits over an aerodrome.

107. An efficiently performed ditching and abandonment of aircraft ensures everyone's chances of getting out of the aircraft quickly and of getting vital emergency kits out. It also means that you have a much better chance of being seen (signalling apparatus) and a greatly increased endurance while you play the waiting game (rations, first aid kit, fishing gear).

108. One point on the ditching drill is worth emphasizing here-be sure that you are properly braced at the moment of impact. It is almost impossible to remain braced for longer than a minute or two at a time. The captain should, therefore, give his warning to brace a few seconds only before touching water. Don't be fooled by the first jolt due to the tail touching down. The big moment comes after that, when the whole fuselage settles in. Properly braced, you will probably come out unscratched. Watch that your head is prevented from jerking forward and hitting against something. One method is to hold your head down tightly clasped with your hands, facing in the opposite direction to that in which you are going.

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109. Don't discard your clothing, you will need it, especially head protection, antiglare spectacles, and your flying suit. After you get into the dinghy discard your flying boots, if they are leather-soled. They may wear through the light-weight dinghy fabric and make a serious hole. Keep your socks-some foot protection is essential.

110. Don't forget the pigeon - he may save you many days of watching and waiting. if you keep him dry his speed will be greater.

111. Inflation of the Dinghy (type "K"). Inflation of the dinghy (if it is not automatic) should be done with care. Turn the cylinder tap open slowly. Otherwise overinflation and possible damage to the dinghy will result.

Boarding the dinghy from the sea

112. If there is no rope ladder, pull the dinghy under you, by grasping the hand hold on each side or embracing the inflated chamber. Do it deliberately, take your time. It is much harder doing it again if you fail the first attempt.

113. Make sure that you have a good grip and wait for a favourable moment between waves. Caution - at first, one man at a time only should board the dinghy. The man already in the dinghy can help those coming in. This will save considerable effort for those following him.

When in the dinghy

114. FIRST. Look for and stop all leaks. Wooden leak stoppers are provided for this.

115. Leaks. A constant watch should be kept for leaks. The leak stoppers are good for all but the large holes. If the fabric of the chamber is punctured and the leak stopper fail to work, adhesive tape does surprisingly well. If the fabric is wet the adhesive can be supplemented with well chewed chewing gum-applied first-to make it stick. Large holes can be stuffed with a tight wad made from a shirt or sock.

116. SECOND. Set out the sea anchor or drogue and attach the weather cover if the seas warrant it. Try to stay reasonably close to the air-craft (about fifty yards away) or to the place where it sank. The oil from the aircraft will be much more visible from the air than the dinghy.

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117. THIRD. Send off the pigeon in daylight and put the dinghy radio transmitter to work.

118. FOURTH. Check the contents of the emergency kit and make yourself thoroughly familiar with them and their potential uses. Plan the consumption of water and rations. Eat or drink nothing the first day. You can coast 24 hours on what you ate ashore. The rations may be wasted in bouts of seasickness the first day.

This is but a small portion of the book on survival, however, the thing that interested me the most was the pigeons. The first thing that came to mind was, Noah in the Ark and the dove he sent out looking for land. If anyone has any information on the subject, we would be most eager to hear of it.

J. Harold

GRAF SPEE'S CAPTAIN STILL REMEMBERED: by B Henderson

Nearly every day, fresh red and white flowers are heaped up before a swastika shaped wooden cross at a German cemetery in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The grave is that of Capt. Hans LANGDORFF, the late commander of the German warship, Admiral Graf Spee.

The flowers at the grave are left by admirers of several nationalities, who consider the captain, ship and crew a type of legend.

When the war began in September, 1939, the pocket battleship Graf Spee was assigned to sink South Atlantic shipping that carried supplies to Britain. With two batteries of 11-inch guns, and other heavy armament, the raider became the terror of shipping lanes.

Langsdorff's popular image is based partly on the fact that although he sank nine merchant ships in the course of his cruise, no one was killed.

Finally chased to a neutral port in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, which separates Uruguay and Argentina, it entered the Montevideo Uruguay harbour, with British ships waiting for developments.

When ordered to sail because of political pressure, Langsdorff ordered the ship evacuated and scuttled, and it is visible today to anyone interested in boating over it.

Thirty six German seamen were killed in the historic chase and battle, and are buried in Uruguay. On the 20th of December 1939, Langsdorff draped himself in his ships flag and shot himself.

Twelve Graff Spee veterans live in Uruguay and an estimated 500 live in Argentina.

CANADIAN WEST CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBES AS THEY WERE IN THE EARLY 18th CENTURY.

Based on Map of Geological Survey and National Museum
of Canada.

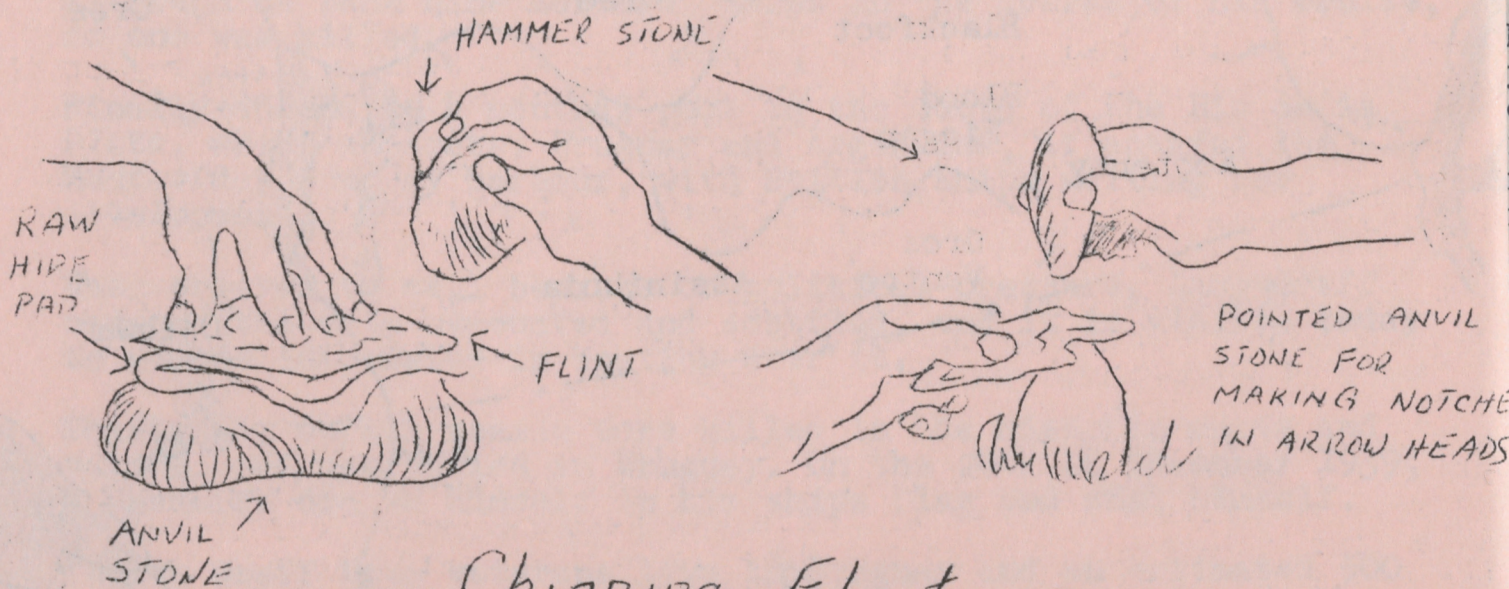


ARROW HEADS

The following drawings were taken from the book "THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY".

The quarrying and chipping of flint is an ancient skill for which the North American indian took no back seat. The method of making the arrow heads and spear points is pictured below. When the whiteman brought his metal tools and other skills to north America the indian no doubt modified his methods slightly. However the method pictured below was that as used by the indians in the mid 1700's.

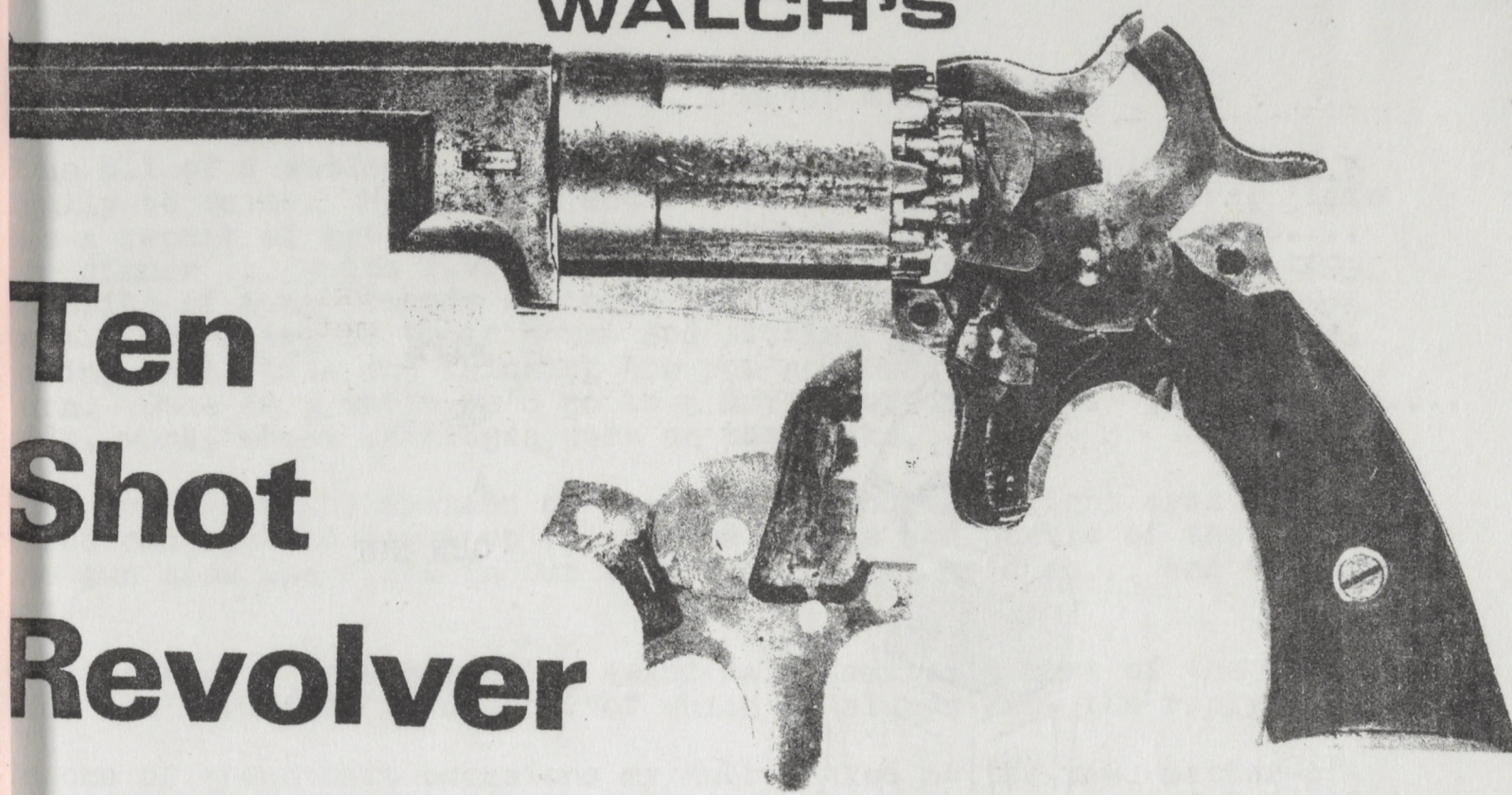
Quarrying Flints



Chipping Flints

WALCH'S

Ten Shot Revolver



John Walch of New York had the opinion that you could not have enough of a good thing, especially when it came to having extra shots available in an emergency. Therefore, in 1859 Walch patented designs for a percussion revolver which permitted loading of two shots per chamber of a cylinder. He developed two principle types of revolvers. The "Navy" revolver of 36 calibre, 12 shot and a similar "pocket" revolver, 31 calibre ten shot.

The Navy revolver had twelve nipples, two hammers and two triggers. Each chamber was charged with two loads, special two piece bullets were used with a lubrication made up of a mixture of oil and soap which also acted as a sealing compound. After each of the six chambers had been loaded, the twelve nipples were then capped and both triggers drawn back. The right hand trigger was then pulled which fired the front charge opposite the right hand hammer.

The original models had the front charge nipples installed half way up the cylinder, consequently, the right hand hammer was much longer than the left. Later productions permitted both hammers to be similar in length with the introduction of a special canal in the form of a rib which was integral with each load of the cylinder. (Side plate removed to show trigger mechanism).

The smaller 31 calibre pocket model had a single trigger. The first pull of the spur trigger released the right hand hammer and the second pull released the second hammer.

Coiling of the long channels leading from the right hand nipples to the front charge would cause misfires. The seals between the superimposed loads were not always perfect and care was required when loading to avoid a double discharge. Even the demands of such a revolver created by the Civil War were insufficient to stabilize production of a revolver with such hazards. Production ceased in 1865.



WIFE
OF
A
GUN NUT

BY ELEANOR TUCKMANTEL

You've heard of golf widows and fishermen's wives, but do you realize there are thousands of "gun nuts" wives like me? You know, the man who is a gun enthusiast, who never knows when it's your birthday, or anniversary, but knows the exact date pheasant shooting starts and when the deer season is beginning, etc. Or, they may not even go hunting, but are just crazy about guns. They always go to some neighbouring gun show, or go to hometown matches, rifle ranges for target, skeet or trap shooting. God forbid, when out with another couple, you discover both men interested in firearms and the rest of the evening is spent listening to what gun each other has, how it shoots, where they go to get enjoyment out of it, ammunition and all the other boring factors. Then of course they always check the "want to sell" ads in the newspapers and find a good buy for an 1863 springfield rifle and completely skip the sacrifice ad on the frost-free refrigerator freezer you've been wanting for so long.

Your reaction could vary from being disgusted with their childish hobby for ancient guns that they can't shoot worth a darn -- visualizing a nice dress you could have gotten a lot more use out of than that rusty old musket. Then again, perhaps it's common interest with your son or sons, so you sit home thinking, "Ahhh ... togetherness, this is bridging that generation gap, so important for father-son activities. Regardless, you stay home and reason, "Oh well, he could be out playing golf every Sunday and holidays like a lot of your girlfriends' husbands, or picking up a cute blond at a bar. This is a nice hobby.... and harmless.

I won't tell you which of these I was ... for I'm not sure myself. My husband brought home these silly looking pistols, shotguns, or rifles every so often and I tried to pretend some interest since you might have thought he discovered gold, but still with misgivings, thinking of him paying good money for such old relics. My son and husband would go off on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon for "plinking" once in awhile ... and once or twice a year on a hunting trip. I always had so much

at home, with them out of my hair, I never minded that.

Then all of a sudden I reached my "Autumn years." I no longer had a family to raise. My husband and I were kind of like strangers. Life was a repeat of getting up, make breakfast ... husband came home.... ate dinner ... watch T.V..... go to bed. Weekends were boring too, in spite of many friends who came too late for dinner and left too late... or going to their house and sitting on uncomfortable chairs, making small talk and thinking how you now owed them a dinner in return. Once in a while we'd go to a movie, or dine out. Conversation.... kids, work, whose marriages were on the rocks.

Then you'd see the weekend of deer season and the bright eyes of your tired old husband light up ... or the hustle and bustle of the day the gun show was right in our town ... and off he'd go... and there you sat.

Looking back I remember being asked half-heartedly most of the time "You don't want to go do you?" of which he always knew the reply.

On one of these next occasions my hubby asked me the same matter-of-fact question and I nearly floored him (and myself too) when I decided to go along. This was the turning point of my life... and I recommend this highly to young or older women wherever they are.

When you walk into a gun show for the first time it's like nothing... like a big flea market and you look for the closest bench to sit down and wait for your old man to wander around. But then you look at the men, and their merchandise... some for sale.... some just for display as they are that proud of their possessions they want to share it with everyone. They are happy, friendly people. They cherished every piece of war souvenirs that have been handed down from generation to generation. You thought your husband stupid with 8 or 10 firearms tuck in the closet. Here were men that had 30 or 40 and some pretty sharp looking, rare and valuable looking collections. Some of the men dressed in Western style or Civil War attire. You realize it's not play acting, but they are living the part of the past that went along with their great, great interest in history. These things took them years of looking ... planning, working into a pattern. I was so greatly impressed.

My husband started showing me the difference between Colt and Remington pistols, explained the cap and ball procedures. We went thru magazines at home and he showed me hand loading and bullet molding procedures. I started to recognize authentic guns and reproductions by going to more shows and meets with him. I discovered I shared a new interest in something and a closer relationship with my husband than I had in twenty five years, when togetherness was replaced with buying homes, furniture, paying bills and raising children. Things so important and necessary.

On my second or third trip to a gun show, I spied a rifle with such beautiful lines -- stock grain so fantastically gorgeous, so light and felt good to hold to my shoulder, and I begged my husband to buy it for me. It turned out to be a small light weight muzzle loader. That next day we went out into the country ... set up targets... and he started to fire some of his firearms. He had a big heavy muzzle loader

and when it went "BOOOOOOOOOOOM," and made lots of smoke, I sure did chicken out about firing mine, and was sorry I ever bought it. But he coaxed me to try it and I was scared to death. It didn't hurt a bit and when I found I even hit the target paper, (I didn't even know where I was aiming), I got the biggest thrill and I tried harder the next time. My last shot for the day was dead center in the Bulls Eye, I'll have you know I saw my husband look at me with such love and pride since I was not only sharing in the thing he loved to do, but was enjoying it too, that we got even closer in that second.

So now our weekends are spent together going from one town to another to see shows, meets, leagues. We are going to join a national gun club to keep up to date on the hunting information and shooting service etc. Sometimes we pack a picnic lunch and go all by ourselves. I found no matter how much my husband loves his smoker, he likes to have me by his side.

We have added many more guns to our collection. My hubby got some plain old wood and is working on a beautiful stock for a double barrel he picked up some place. He got a piece of wood for me too and I am trying my hand at wood carving and checkering. I doubt if I will ever be good enough to try it on some of our stocks, but who knows.... I sure am enjoying it and it's turning out pretty well, if I do say so myself.

Incidentally ... I have met some women at these shows, who are with their husbands displaying their collections and I envy them that I didn't start sooner. That's why I am writing this now to all you poor, poor wives of "Gun Nuts." If you aren't joining him.... YOU SHOULD BE.

The preceding article was reprinted from GUNS Magazine, with the permission of GUNS Magazine.

LAUGH ! ! !

The busy doctors waiting room was unusually packed with impatient patients. After a few hours, he welcomed the last one into his office and said apologetically: "I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long Mrs. Backer."

"Oh, that's all right Doctor," replied the lady. "It's just that I thought you'd like to treat my ailment in it's earliest stages."

* * * * *

He rounded the bend at about sixty, a sudden skid, and the car overturned into a ditch. They found themselves together unhurt alongside the wrecked car.

He put his arm around her waist to comfort her, but she pushed it away, saying as she did so; "It's all very nice but wouldn't it have been a lot easier just to have run out of gas?"

* * * * *

CANADIAN LONG GUNS

For the collector of firearms, Canadian long guns -- muskets, rifles and shotguns -- offer both a challenge and a sense of satisfaction. The possession of one gives the owner a valued link with Canada's past. The challenge often comes with a positive identification of the gun's true origin.

Canadian long guns are intimately connected with the history and development of our country. The first firearms were undoubtedly those used behind the stockades of Port Royal and Quebec in 1605 and 1608 respectively. These weapons must have been the matchlock musket, which was generally steadied by a forked rest, and a similar but lighter type of gun used without the rest and known as a "caliver".

The ignition system of the matchlock consisted of the match (a six-foot length of cotton rope impregnated with saltpetre) coming into contact with a priming of gunpowder. When the musketeer was on active duty the match was always kept lighted, an obvious and rather fearful hazard to the careless. For the greater part of the seventeenth century, the matchlock was the official firearm of French Canada. However in 1665 a regiment, the Carignan-Salieres, arrived from France armed with a new type of musket, the flintlock. From that date until 1840 various versions of the flintlock were retained as regulation firearms issued to Canadian armies. These guns are of great importance to collectors. In brief the flintlocks action consists of a piece of flint held in a cock or hammer by means of a vise adjusted by a screw.

When the trigger is pulled, the flint strikes a piece of steel called the frizzen. The frizzen is thus pushed forward and the sparks generated fall into a pan of priming powder. This ignites the main charge of powder through a small hole in the side of the barrel. By 1717 the French military flintlock was standardized. Of .69 calibre, it had an effective range from one hundred to one hundred and twenty five yards, and trained musketmen could load and fire at fifteen second intervals. It was manufactured in France at the Royal Armouries of Maubeuge, Charleville and St. Etienne. Between 1728 and 1763 the French produced several modifications of the military flintlock, with, however, one factor remaining constant. The tip of the barrel was held to the stock by means of a metal strip that was continued over the barrel in two bands. The use of this metal strip provides positive identification as to the musket's French origin, as German and American gunsmiths did not use this type of metal attachment on weapons issued to British and Canadian soldiers.

The first English weapon in North America came with the Pilgrims to the United States and consisted of smooth-bore matchlock muskets of .69 to .80 calibre very similar to those issued by the French in Canada. During the eighteenth century, the matchlock was replaced by the flintlock, the famous Brown Bess, of interest to Canadians because it was used during the French and Indian wars as well as the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The origin of the Brown Bess was the

continued

first workable flint gun, the snaphance, which was gradually simplified and improved to produce a flintlock action. The stock of the Brown Bess had a high thin comb above a tubular section which suggested that the butt was designed to have a cheekrest. The barrel was fastened to the stock by pins and a screw through the tang. The lock plate was stamped with a cypher above a crown; the Broad Arrow of Government was stamped under the priming pan. For well over one hundred years the basic design of the Brown Bess was unchanged. The early models were fitted with long barrels and heavy brass furniture. Gradually the barrels were shortened and the brass fittings made less heavy. The earliest models were issued before 1725 and were sometimes dated. Often they had brass escutcheons and key plates, but these were later discontinued. All early models had a goose-neck cock (hammer) which was S-shaped with the upper section straightened and parallel to the base. Around 1780 the design of the cock changed and a bridle was added. A special model of the Brown Bess was made for use in North America which has been found in Quebec. In this model the butt of the stock has a slight curve, the butt plate is of iron, the cock is goose-neck, the length of the barrel is suggestive of the lighter type of rifle used by officers, N.C.O.'s scouts and rangers.

Contemporary with the last model Brown Bess is the model 5 Brown Bess used by the Land Service troops. This weapon resembles the Bess with one important difference. The thin section of comb on the butt is missing, the butt is of the type generally found on fowling pieces. Those models of the Brown Bess that were used by the cavalry have a swivel attachment on the front of the barrel where the ramrod was permanently attached to the musket and a slide with a ring on the side of the stock opposite the lock plate. By 1800 the military adopted a flintlock rifle designed by Ezekiel Baker, .65 calibre, its thirty inch barrel rifled with seven grooves (grooving is the feature that distinguishes the rifles from a musket or shotgun). Until 1840 the flintlock mechanism was used for ignition. After that date the percussion cap was extremely important as it was the prototype of the modern primer. It was invented by an enthusiastic Scottish sportsman, The Reverend Alexander Forsyth, who was annoyed by the constant misfiring of the flintlock. In 1807, he obtained a patent for the lock which was almost at once universally used for rifles and shotguns. However, the armed forces cautiously waited until 1840 before adopting the percussion cap. Three years later the military flintlock was abolished in Great Britain and the colonies.

Existing flintlocks were altered or converted to percussion muskets and rifles by changing or replacing the old flint cock. Weapons so amended by Canadian gunsmiths show evidence of the changes. By 1855 the Enfield muzzle-loading rifle with bayonet was issued by regulars and the militia in Canada. This weapon weighed about nine pounds, had a barrel length of thirty-nine inches, calibre .577 and sighted up to eight hundred yards.

It had been difficult to find a satisfactory method of breach loading until 1866 when Jacob Snider, the Dutch-American merchant came up with some notable improvements. Because his method could be combined with the Enfield muzzle-loading rifles, it was quickly adopted and the resu

turn over ...

called the Snider-Enfield or ".57 Snider", a weapon of highest interest to collectors. The rifles that were issued in Canada are stamped on the butt with a diamond-shaped outline containing the letters DC (Department of Canada), VR the cypher of Queen Victoria or the Broad Arrow of Government. During the period 1866 to 1890, a wide variety of weapons were used in Canada. In 1889 the first magazine repeating rifles were issued to British troops. These rifles, .303 calibre had a bolt action designed by James Lee, a Scottish watchmaker who had lived in Canada and the U.S. By 1895 the Lee-Enfield rifle was the basic rifle for the British and Canadian infantry. During the North West Rebellion, a number of different types of arms were used by the Indians, including Winchester repeating rifles and carbines and some of these have special interest. The model 1876 was chambered for the 45-75 centre-fire with a bullet weighing 350 grains. Certain models of the '76 were marked "one of one thousand" and nine were marked "one of one hundred". These guns show particularly careful workmanship.

Among Canadian-made guns deserving attention are those that were manufactured for trade with the Indians. The X.Y. Company an offshoot of the North West Company of Montreal stamped theirs with the initials X.Y. The Hudson's Bay Company used a stamp known as the "Tombstone Fox", showing a seated fox less than one-half inch long, in a rectangle with slightly rounded upper edges. The fox faces left and the rectangle also includes the letters E.B.

The North West Company also used a seated fox, with the fox facing right, enclosed in a circle. In general the early trade gun had a full-length stock with a high thin comb similar to that on Brown Bess, a "Fox" on either the lock, stock or barrel (or possibly on all three), a cast brass "Dragon" side plate, an extra large trigger guard to accommodate a gloved finger and a barrel approximately one-sixth octagon and five sixths round. These guns were equipped with flintlock action. During the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth, the Hudson's Bay Company supplied a percussion type trade gun in single or double barrelled types with the fox stamp or additional brands, involving the letters HBC or the company name in full. Indian trade guns can further be identified by the fact that their stocks were frequently painted red and embellished by their owners with carving or hammered designs of brass tacks. Guns presented to chiefs or important warriors can be recognized by a silver medallion fastened to the wrist of the stock. The medallion shows the head and shoulders of an Indian wearing feathers and carrying a bow and arrow-filled quiver. These presentation guns were also sometimes stamped with a boar's head and hunting horn placed on the lock plate behind the hammer or cock. Another identification mark was the I Broad Arrow D of the Indian Department which established in 1755.

Reliable sources state that there was a gunsmith in Canada as early as 1648, and armourers in the country could have made musket locks, stocks and barrels, but no guns of Canadian manufacture from that period have ever been found or identified. The earliest documented guns of

turn over ...

Canadian manufacture were made during the nineteenth century, and there are numbers of rifles and shotguns in public and private collections.

The general characteristics of Canadian long guns follow those made by American and British gunsmiths. If a weapon is not marked with the maker's name and location, it must be examined and authenticated. Many Canadian weapons are marked only with the maker's name, and for identification the known list of gunsmiths must be checked and the weapon dismantled and examined for proofmarks, which must be further checked against those of several European countries. Few Canadian gun makers used any marks other than personal marks. If no marks are found but the name, the name is not on the list of American gunsmiths, the gun is of Canadian make. If the name proves to be on the American lists, the origin is in doubt. Many Canadian gunsmiths imported barrels, locks, etc., making only the stock and assembling the gun. These are usually marked with the name and location of the gunsmith and are considered Canadian. Other gunsmiths made complete weapons, while still others made parts which they sold to wholesalers who in turn supplied local gunsmiths. Canadian long guns were made in a wide variety of sizes and types. The earliest were full stocked and often very ornate with large brass or silver patch boxes, inlays and other types of ornament. Later rifles, "plains rifles", were half stocked, often fitted with steel patch boxes engraved with scenes, floral designs and circular or geometric patterns.

Trigger guards, side plates, even thimbles were engraved. The lengths of barrels and diameter of calibres varies with the maker, and stocks were made from imported or native woods. Barrels were single or double and both flintlock and percussion methods of ignition were used. The final word of advice to the collector is that he should endeavour to authenticate his weapon and the maker by every possible means at his disposal. --- END

LAUGH * * *

A divorcee threatened her ex-husband: "If you miss a single alimony payment, so help me, I'll repossess you!"


* * * * *

A farmer was assisting at the birth of his latest child. He was holding the lamp. When the doctor delivered three fine babies, the farmer suddenly left the room. "Come back here with the lamp!" yelled the doctor. "Nope", was the reply. "Aint coming back, Doc! It's the dam light that's attractin' 'em!"

* * * * *

A little boy went to school for the first time and the teacher explained that if he wanted to go to the washroom he should raise two fingers.

The boy, looking puzzled, asked, "How's that going to stop it?"



INDIAN RIFLEMEN

by
Dale Friesen

A common old wives tale, perpetrated by our movies, TV, books etc, is that the Indians were poor shots and the reliable old Cavalry were all crack shots. The sobering and unbelievable truth is the exact opposite. Our Indians became quite adept at using the white-mans thunder stick. He was, in fact, man for man more than a match for the average soldier.

In this article I will give a brief history of how he got his guns, how he used them and how they affected his life style. Joseph Kinsay Howard calls this life a "horse and gun culture". He is quite right for the horse and gun were inseparable companions in this period of our history and that of our neighbors south of the border. So, in order to understand part of the picture, we must look at the whole of it.

The first Spaniards coming into Mexico give the Indians quite a horrible picture - mounted on strange animals such as they had never seen wearing iron instead of orthodox type clothing and carrying strange sticks which had a strange power to kill at long distances and make noise like the thunder. The indian suffered great persecution at the hands of these Christians, who tried to change their ways or destroy them if they failed. No one knows exactly how or when the indian first got guns or horses. It is generally thought that horses lost by the Spaniards drifted North and wild herds grew up from these. The Southern Indians probably obtained their first guns by taking them forcibly from their original owners.

continued

They watched how they were loaded and fired and with these few originals, no doubt, captured more.

Later traders, mostly French, supplied the seven Indians, but it was the horse which made the gun effective. Early history is quite skimpy but the fact was that when the white man first came to the American West in the early 1800's, most of the tribes of the Northern Plains had horses and used them with remarkable skill. Some even developed their own breed. The famed spotted pony of the Nez-perce, the Apaloosa, was designed by these people. It was Chief Joseph's most effective weapon for they could outride any horse the U.S. Cavalry had. It was this horse that Joseph's people used in their now famous ride to the Canadian Border - and freedom, but Joseph didn't make it and the Apaloosa nearly reached extinction when the Cavalry decided that the only way to subdue the Indians was to destroy their horses.

It would seem that the tribes on the East side of the Rockies were the first to use horses, the Blackfoot in particular. When the traders brought in the first guns, the picture was completed. The horse and gun transformed the Indian into the most formidable light horse Cavalry that history has ever seen.

Noted western characters expressed their opinions of the Indian soldier. Major Walsh of the N.W.M.P. said of their horsemanship, that "they were superior to the best English regiments", and General George Crook, the noted Indian fighter stated "they are the finest cavalry in the world". He added, "I have seen our friendly Indians ride at full speed, shoot and kill a wolfe also on the run; while it is a rare thing that our troops can hit an indian on horseback, even though the soldier be on his feet at the time". It seems odd at first that the two articles the white man used against him, should become their most prized possessions. The horse and gun did become most necessary and his success in the community came to depend on his skill in the use of both. Almost from the time he could walk, the Indian warrior rode a horse and fired a gun. Practice wasn't necessary as he used them daily, getting his skill that way.

Unfortunately, the two articles in his life that he prized most, received the hardest possible use, or misuse as it were, of any article he had, including his squaw. Horses were run until they dropped and in some of these southern tribes, horsemeat was a delicacy, served up on special occasions to impress one's friends. Likewise, the rifle was always handy when a tool was needed, and it often got elected for the job; if a club or crowbar was needed, a broken stock or bent barrel was often the result. The Indian wasn't much of a gunsmith - which figures, since he didn't have a screwdriver or a can of oil handy when it was needed, so that the powder fouling plus exposure to the elements soon rusted up even the finest of guns. If you could see daylight at the other end of the bore, it was clean enough, and such high standards of care usually resulted in smooth bore accuracy or worse in quite a short time. The only time a gun got good and clean was if it accidentally dropped in the creek or got caught in a heavy rain.

continued ...

Muzzle-loading guns often were overcharged - the resulting fireworks might leave some raised eyebrows on the otherwise stern face of the hero, or maybe, if it was not his day, he might spend the rest of it looking for his breech plug!! Maintenance was of a skimpy type - the gun either fired or it didn't. If it didn't, it was usually scrapped for a tool. A broken stock could be patched up with rawhide. Such a joint was so good, it often lasted until the rifle was shot out from underneath it. When metal work was required, there wasn't a way of providing it, though in later years they must have gotten and used some tools for this purpose.

Scrapping of guns for parts often began long before the gun, as a whole, outlived it's usefulness; buttplates, in particular often were removed from new guns and made into knives, scrapers and other tools. Barrels often were shortened, especially on muzzle loaders, to provide easier manoeuvrability on horseback. The haphazard method they used to load such guns on horseback when hunting buffalo, or in battle, is of considerable interest. First, he would dump what he guessed to be, the proper charge down the barrel. He carried a supply of balls in his mouth and he would spit one down the barrel, or if he had some teeth missing, from a previous such engagement, he might even get in two or three!! Finally, he would give the butt a sharp knock to seat the ball, and then prime the piece. The gun was then levelled and fired. This had to be done before the ball had time to roll back out of the barrel. The latter was important, for if a gun is fired with the ball partway up the barrel, giving a great deal of air space, the gas expanding to the capacity of this chamber, will in effect, suddenly become confined, and the resultant boost in pressure, often would blow the gun up.

The greatest test of endurance that a gun can receive, I think, was the constant exposure. The exposure was almost constant, and a few years of it soon showed, bleached from the sun, and rusted by the rain. Many guns were carried in cases, and this helped considerably, especially on a gun such a Henry, where a dust storm could jam the delicate magazine. I suppose if a mouse built a nest in your barrel, the result would be rather unwelcome also! But then a shotgun, with the muzzle blossomed like a prize tulip, would make a dandy hatrack, and an excellent conversation piece as well.

I would relate here an incident that happened at the red Ochre Hills on the South Saskatchewan in 1866. It was witnessed by Peter LaPierre, and later told to Isaac Cowie. The Blackfoot, one day, decided to go and shoot up the Crees. Coming up a ravine, they spied a Cree Camp on top of the edge. They charged up the inside, and being in the spring, the priming in their flintlock trade guns, got wet. The Crees, meanwhile, lined both sides of the ravine and coolly began to slaughter the Blackfoot. It was a black day for Blackfoot, for the party was killed to the last man, and it is supposed that six hundred Blackfeet died there. Mr. Cowie visited the site in 1871, and reported the entire ravine full of skeletons and a trail of bones for miles along the flat of the river, marking the retreat. I relate this incident to show the type of guns in use as that time - the muzzle loading trade musket.

continued

Another incident of 1866 was the Fetterman Massacre. Fetterman led about 90 men out to shoot up the Sioux. It was a black day for the Fettermen, as the Sioux reversed the statistics and wiped out the entire command. Of most interest is a report on the condition of the victims - they were all dead, but only four of them bore gunshot wounds. At least one is believed to be a suicide, as his pistol was in his hands and powder burns on his wounds. That leaves three and they could have been shot by guns captured from their companions. The Indian used his native weapons with more skill than is generally realized. The notation, that a pistol was found in a dead man's hand, seems odd, as the Indians took any weapons that could be found. Similarly one writer stated "more than one of Custer's troopers was found with a Springfield carbine that had a case stuck firmly in the chamber." This couldn't be true either, as the Sioux took all weapons with them when they emigrated to Canada. More on Custer later.

The muzzle loader was generally favoured, as fixed ammo was difficult to obtain for breech loaders. If you consider this problem, it seems quite logical that the muzzle loading gun was easier to feed, for supply was rather scarce and unsteady. Big Bear couldn't go down to the friendly local trading post and say "give me a box of 40-70's, with 300 grain bullets for the Sharps. Chances are he didn't have a trading post to go to, or if he did, and the shelf was loaded with ammo, but none of it 40-70's, then he was out of luck. But anything that burnt would pass for powder in his muzzle loading gun, and anything that could be shoved down the bore would pass for a projectile. At Batoche, in 1885, the Metis ran out of lead in their trade guns and substituted rocks, nails and broken glass for the rest of the performance. Not much range, but more than one of Middleton's men ended up with a load of this somewhere in his anatomy, and the surgeons made great milestones in their profession trying to patch up the holes.

No particular breech loader was favoured. George B. Grinnell states "they were of many types, muzzle loaders, Spencers, Henriess and Sharps." Even so there were regional preferences. The most noticeable is the Apache's favorite, the Springfield. These being the standard service arm, were easily obtained, often by dubious means, by the Cavalry. The ammo was standard also and especially 45-70 was more easily obtained than others at any army post or trading store. Of course, it could be obtained from the old reliable Cavalry, though it was often necessary to wipe the blood off it first before using it!

The Northern Plains Indians were fond of repeaters. The brass Winchester and Henry, in particular. Sitting Bull, himself, had a '66 Carbine, though he didn't get to show it to Custer as he was recuperating from a sun dance on the day of his visit.

The breech loader was rather a headache when it came to obtaining a suitable supply of ammo. With hundreds of calibres, only one would fit a particular gun. But it is said that necessity is the mother of invention, so this acute shortage developed another skill in the Indian. That was in reloading shells. This fact has usually been passed over by historians.

continued

But bullet molds, loading tools and cases were religiously hoarded and used to manufacture new ammo. Frontier materials were scarce and this ammo often showed considerable ingenuity in it's makeup. Some historians say that the Indians invented center-fire ignition. I rather doubt that, as in order to have a demand for CF ammo, there must have been already CF guns to shoot it in. What they did develop was a unique and quite serviceable method of repriming shells. The army at this time used an inside primed, non reloadable shell in their 50 calibre Springfields. It was a spectacular failure no matter how you looked at it, but the design was used for years, as the wisemen who designed it wouldn't admit that a civilian design could be better. The Indian design came along about the time the Boxer and Berdan types came into use. Who was the first to use the external priming system isn't known, for unlike the whiteman, the natives never bothered to write things down.

The army used it's inside primed case until the 1880's and this gave a steady supply of discarded cases scrounged from posts, settlements and battlefields as well. The Indian would drill a hole in the center of the head and insert a percussion cap. Then a flat chip of rock was pushed inside the case to serve as an anvil. I saw some cases reprimed this way. They were 45-70s and had an irregular hole in the head of each one. The fired cap and anvil were gone and most were badly squashed. They were picked up in a field in the '30s. The Indians even reloaded rimfire shells for their Spencers, Henrys and 1866's.

When the International Boundary Commission surveyed the 49th parallel in the 1870's, this fact came to light. Captain Featherstonhaugh of the Royal Engineers Relief Force met a band of Assiniboin's in the Milk River area on 11 July 1874. He noted that they "made a great slaughter among the geese," they being flightless at this time and that many were well armed with repeaters. Later they seemed eager to trade with the white party, and the Captain noted "they were particularly keen after matches". It was these match heads which were used to prime their Spencers and Henry shells. After soaking off the heads and making a thickpaste, it was smeared into the rim of the empty cases.

One Montana rancher once wrote " One of the greatest tragedies of history was that the whiteman and indian should meet - as no two races could have understood each other less." Misunderstandings occurred often, and often a fight was the result. When the first whitemen met the plains indians, both sides benefited. But then came the whiteman's smallpox which wiped out whole band's. It was in fact a reoccurrence of the Black Plague which crippled Europe in the middle ages.

Indian mistrust grew, the whisky traders added fuel to the fire, and then the whiteman began to exterminate the buffalo. It seemed to be the last straw, for without the buffalo he had nothing.

Beginning in the 1860's the indian made a last stand against the white man. By the late 1870's the indians way of life was gone forever. These battles showed the use of weapons. Guns in particular increased greatly. However, in the 1860's, as is shown by the example of Fetterman, not many indians had guns.

In 1876 the Sioux and Cheyenne made their greatest bid for freedom. The Custer affair provides a good opportunity to study arms used by the Indians. Modern historians believe that less than half the Indians present even had guns. A popular belief that will die hard, is that the Indians armed with repeaters, outgunned the Cavalry with their single shot Springfield. Custer had made some serious mistakes before, he made his last by disobeying orders and attacking the Sioux camps at the Little Big Horn. On November 27, 1868, the 7th Cavalry wiped out a camp of mostly women and children at Wichita. After "the great victory", as Custer called it, the Troopers went through the village, killed all the wounded and then started to burn the whole place down. The strange paradox is that an American Flag was flying from the chief's teepee - the camp was friendly and was under the protection of the U.S. Cavalry! Custer didn't realize it then, but it was a black day for the 7th Cavalry.

In June, 1876, Custer sighted a large camp of the enemy. It was to be a three-pronged attack, led by Sheridan on one side, Reno on another and Custer on the other. Custer's orders were to return and report the find to the others, but he decided he could handle them himself. Had he lived through his mistake, he would have been court-martialed anyway. It wasn't superior arms, but superior numbers that overcame Custer. A few hundred troopers suddenly found themselves overwhelmed by a few thousand Indians. In the resulting fiasco, Custer's men didn't last long. One account of the battle I read was told by an Indian who was a young warrior at the time, going into battle for the first time. He states that the troopers panicked and didn't even fire some of their guns. The Indians ran up to these, one would pull him down out of the saddle, and another then club him, sometimes using the troopers own carbine. With the captured guns, the Indians then continued their fight. It was a great victory for the Sioux, but even they realized it couldn't last. Their last chance for freedom was in Canada.

Custer's defeat caused a nationwide furor and an investigation was set up to determine the cause. The Reno Court of Enquiry tried to determine which side was better armed. The Springfield received heavy criticism. It actually was one of the better guns of its day, and the 45-70 cartridge it used, ranked among the best calibres of the black powder period. Its only possible fault was the copper-folded-head case it fired. With an overheated barrel, these cases could give trouble. When such a cartridge is fired in a heated barrel, the copper rapidly expands from absorbing this heat and sticks in the chamber. When the breech is opened, the extractor will bend and slip past the delicate fold-head of the case and you have a jammed gun. The best thing to do then is to keep calm, take a look around you, then run like hell!!! It is suggested that this problem contributed to Custer's Defeat, though I believe even that has been over-exaggerated in the past.

The Reno Court of Enquiry didn't leave too many satisfied, so the Ordnance Department set up a test on Indian weapons, seventeen

continued.....

breech loaders, 12 muzzle loaders that included Sharps, Spencers, Hawkins, trade guns and one double-barrelled shotgun. Nothing was proven by the tests, but the poor condition of the guns was enlightening to the Ordnance men. In fact, the experts were unable to coax some of the guns to fire at all.

Army Ordnance records state that "of two hundred and eighty four long guns surrendered by the Sioux' and Cheyenne in 1877, a hundred and sixty were muzzle loaders; Hawkins, Kentuckies, Springfield, Enfield, and trade guns. Among the 124 breech loaders were 23 Spencers, 12 Henriess, and four Winchesters. The balance were S.S. weapons, mostly Sharps and Springfields. Of 123 revolvers, all but one were percussion. The Ordnance report concluded; the condition of these arms would be classified unserviceable at an arsenal."

The mention of percussion pistols is interesting, as it shows us that the indians liked guns that did not fire fixed ammunition because it was easier to get a supply. George B. Grinnell noted Western Writer, interviewed the Sioux Chief, White Bull and uncovered an interesting fact. It seems that, according to White Bull, many of the indians preferred percussion pistols for running buffalo on horseback. Southern tribes used them as well. Geronimo's gun is preserved in some Museum in Arizona, I think, and it is a battered-up Remington.

The Custer battlefield provides some idea as to how the Indians used their guns. In 1877 William A. Allen visited the place and noted forked sticks along the indian line of fire. It seems the Indians used the buffalo hunter's method of steadying their aim on them, possibly using the same heavy Sharps and Remington rifles.

Frontiers photos can provide an idea on what guns indians had. One important thing to remember is that there are two types of photos. Those taken in a studio and those taken on location or candid types. Nearly all photographers used props including guns to add interest to their photos, so just because a Frontier character is shown with a particular gun, doesn't mean it belonged to him. Some go for other articles like fancy boots, spurs and even clothing. Indians are noted for being dandy dressers and rarely is a studio photograph seen of an indian in his "work" dress. Usually a uniform, top hat, or other items were added. L.A. Huffmans photos provide a good picture of his life that he knew was vanishing fast. One shows a Crow hunter in the studio with a big Sharps on his lap, but Huffman is known to have owned three Sharps and occasionally used them for props. It is quite possible that this indian is holding one of Huffman's Sharps. Another taken outside shows a group of hunters with their game, horses and guns, and it is quite clear that all of the articles belonged to the people shown in the photograph.

Indians had various means of obtaining guns. Some were captured in battles with other indians, skirmishes with Cavalry and raids on settlers. Many were obtained in trade. It is believed by many that indians paid for these guns by piling beaver skins until the pile was as high as the gun was tall. This is quite untrue. The average price the Indian paid for a trade gun from the Hudson's Bay Company was about 12 skins.

continued

If you think the brothers, James' were the first trainrobbers in the U.S., you are mistaken. The northern plains indians were at it first, and while their method was a bit crude, they often were successful. The Cheyenne warriors had their better half to thank for a large stock of Spencer carbines captured from a Union Pacific train at Plum Creek in 1867. The Cheyenne squaws wanted the "pretty" that the iron horse often carried and they talked their gentlemen into pulling off a train heist, so they went out and tore up some track and when the train stopped at the spot, they bashed in the doors with hammers "borrowed" from the miners and made off with the loot. Many a Cheyenne belle was pleased that day. Real orthodox lingerie instead of buffalo hide pantaloons. Ribbons and bolts of cloth transformed them into fairy tale beauties, but there were piles of good serviceable wares to compensate the braves for their hard work. Top hats and watches made the tribal beaux look mighty handsome and best of all there was the huge pile of Spencers.

Indian pride of ownership often shows in the decoration their guns have. The brass tack or harness spot motifs so often seen on saddles, belts and other gear, show up on their guns as well. Patterns these follow are in a variety of designs on the butt and forend, though not many guns are seen with the tacks still on. Usually the pins or holds will be present if the tacks have been removed. I believe that some traders added these tacks themselves and then sold the guns to indians. These designs are often skimpy with only the butt having tacks, often only on one side. The 1866 Winchester is often seen this way. On the other hand a gun with a profused design of tacks sometimes in varying sizes, is probably a genuine Indian article.

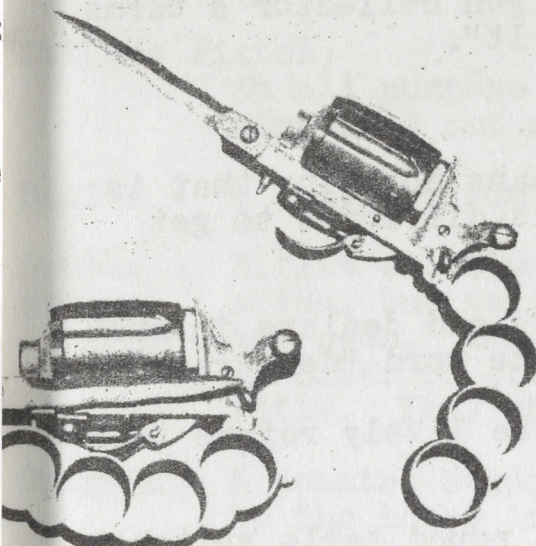
Being subjected to a particular type of use, the Indian guns often shows distinctive wear marks. Carried on horseback, the forend of a "frontier" gun often shows a pronounced wear at the balance point on the forend. This alone does not prove that they are indian guns, nor does the presence of brass tacks, but if it has these two features and is in overall pitted, battered and bleached condition, there is a good chance that it is authentic. I have three guns in my collection showing horseback wear. One is a Kennedy, with a pronounced hollow at the forend, just ahead of the frame. It is in overall, terrible, and neglected condition. Another is a 1873 Winchester with one side of the forend completely worn away. This wear is on the right side, so it was probably a left-handed indian who used - must have been a relative of mine!! There are some who believe all left handers are indians.

The third indian gun I have is an early Marlin carbine with severe wear marks at the wrist of the stock. It was carried in a scabbard, for the barrel band is worn flat and the wrist was worn by the rigging in the saddle. Whether these guns were used by indians I do not know, for I don't know anything about their history, and it is probable that they were not indians guns, except maybe, for the Kennedy, but then, when a combination of horseback wear, rawhide patches, bleached wood, etc. is found on a gun, it possibly has some indian use.

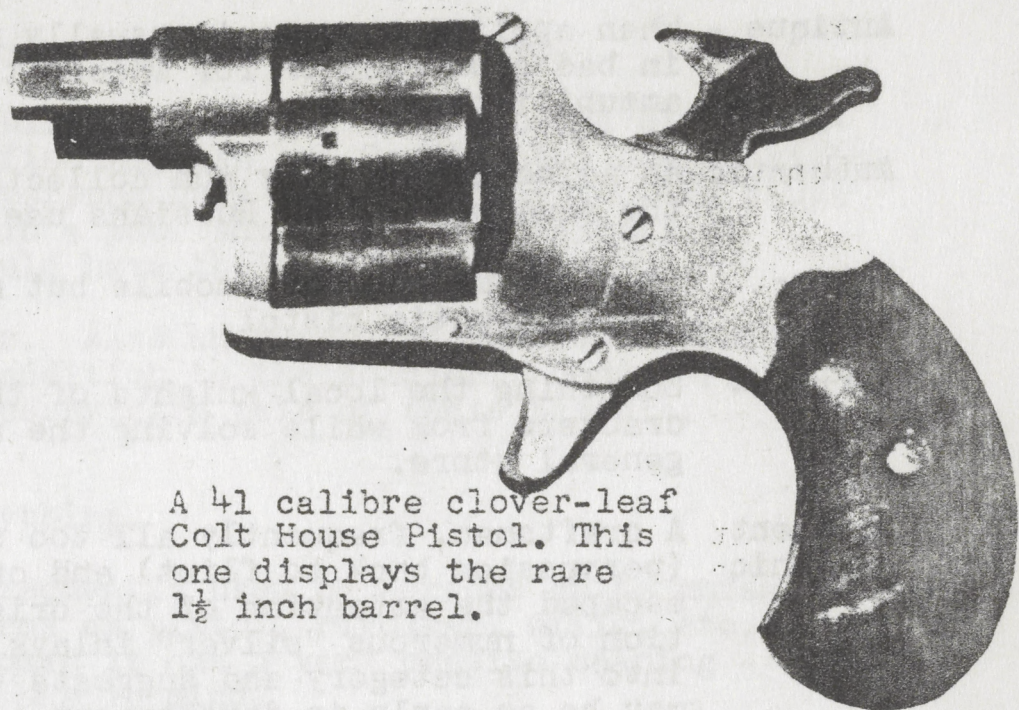
Most collectors desire clean and unblemished specimens in their collection, so the indian gun is usually passed up and many have been cleaned up, tax removed, etc., but they are an interesting part of our history just as they are.

END

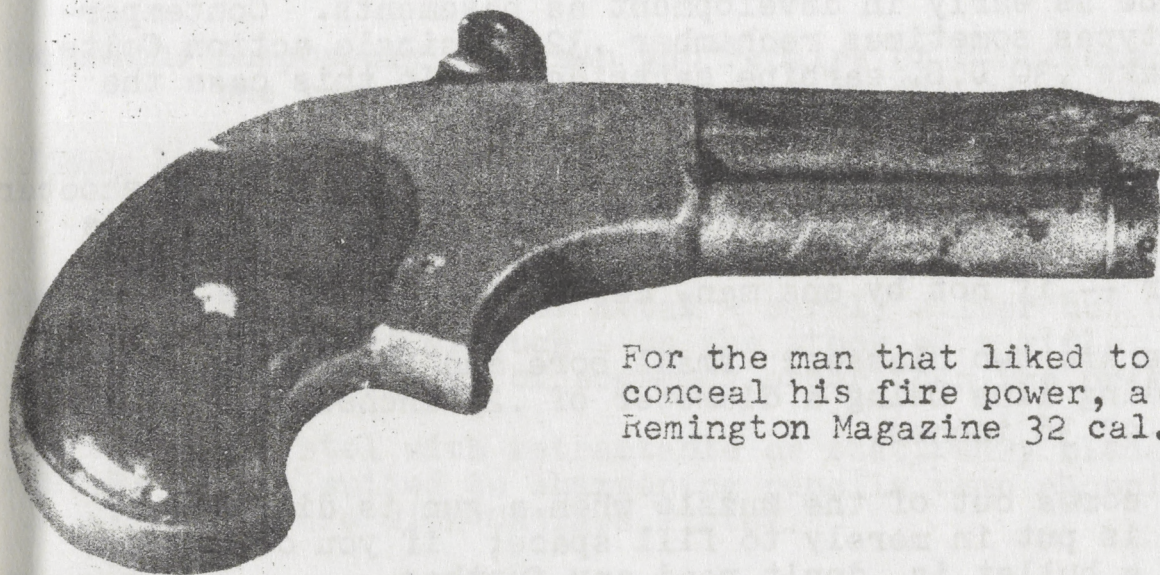
ODD BALLS



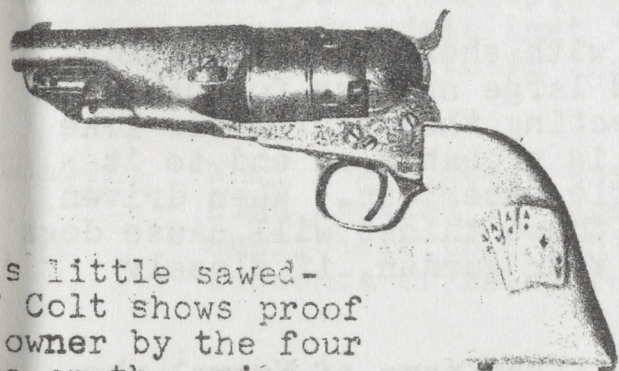
"PACHE" a French combination knife, gun and brass knuckles.



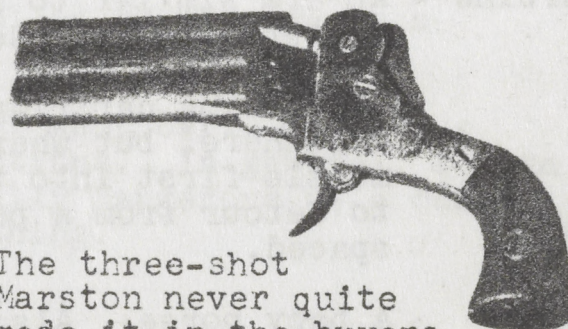
A 41 calibre clover-leaf Colt House Pistol. This one displays the rare $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch barrel.



For the man that liked to conceal his fire power, a Remington Magazine 32 cal.



This little sawed-off Colt shows proof of owner by the four cards on the grips



The three-shot Marston never quite made it in the buyers market, the complicated mechanism failed to often to be a reliable gun.

Back in the mid 50's, a book by Duncan McConnell appeared called, "Gran'pappy's Pistol or To Hell with Gun Collecting". The following is a list of some of the definitions of gun collector's terms contained in the chapter called "The ABC of It".

- Antique - When applied to guns it usually means anything that is in bad condition or for which it is difficult to get ammunition.
- Authentic - An adjective used by gun collectors and dealers in much the same way as the Russians use the word "democracy".
- Auto - It could mean an automobile but more likely refers to a semi-automatic pistol.
- Barrel - Something the local knights of the round table snatched crackers from while solving the world's problems in the general store.
- Basement Mechanic - A craftsman, frequently all too skilful at reconversion (percussion back to flint) and other modifications which escaped the attention of the original makers. Application of numerous "silver" inlays to Kentucky rifles falls into this category and suggests that basement mechanics may be as early in development as basements. Contemporary types sometimes rechamber .32-20 single action Colts to take .30 U.S. carbine cartridges. In this case the punishment will likely fit the crime.
- Bench Rest - A method for shooting with the rifle prone and the shooter in a more comfortable position. The rifle, however, is not rigidly fixed to the heavy bench and can be removed from the latter -- if not by one man, certainly by two.
- Bore - There are two classes: small bore and large bore, the dividing line being a diameter of .25 inches or a waistline of 36 inches.
- Bullet - What comes out of the muzzle when a gun is discharged. This is put in merely to fill space; if you don't know what a bullet is, don't read any further.
- Carbine - An arm similar to a rifle but with shorter barrel, manufactured in diverse styles and large numbers for use in the American Civil War. Collecting these things is like collecting cartridges - there is probably an end to it somewhere, but where is a little uncertain. When driven muzzle first into the ground, these things will cause dogs to detour from a path through your garden, if closely spaced.
- Colt - A baby horse. Also a man with first name of Samuel who dreamed about things going around and around. Incidentally, he did not invent the revolver, although he invented neat devices for obtaining government contracts.

Custer - In martial circles, the principal developer of the tactical error in Indian warfare.

Cutlass Pistol:

An all purpose tool for hunting in season, and for chopping wood out of season.

Dealer - A chap who admits he sells as well as buys.

Double Rifle: Rifles with two barrels were not made extensively in America, but very fine English and Continental double rifles are seen. Some persons have these rebored to .410 gauge in order to obtain a poor shotgun from an excellent rifle. They should have their heads rebored.

Dragoon - A mounted soldier. Also an oversized revolver carried by the horse in addition to the soldier. Good horses were capable of carrying a pair of these pistols.

Fine Condition: Means almost anything.

Gun: A general term frequently used by persons quite unfamiliar with such terms as pistol, revolver, rifle, etc. When used by a woman it has a very precise meaning - exactly what she has in mind.

Gunsmith: Supposedly a person who repairs or manufactures guns, but the term is used very loosely. See Basement mechanic.

Hidden Load - The one gran-pappy put in the gun but didn't mention in his will. The discoverer of such a load sometimes does not live to describe his discovery to others.

Inlays: Embellishments of metal - rarely silver but usually described as such - on the stock of a rifle. Frequently the handiwork of somebody other than the original maker.

Knife Pistol: A pistol with retractable or stationary blade - usually more suited to sharpening pencils than chopping wood. Compare with Cutlass Pistol.

Knuckle Duster: A type of oddity, the maker of which was apparently willing to admit that it could be more lethal if you hit somebody with it than if you relied on its use as a firearm.

Loaded: What a gun never was up until it went off. Sometimes also applied to persons or questions. In general, a term applicable to anything potentially dangerous as a consequence of being full of something.

- Mint:** Where coins are minted and stored. Meaningless term some times applied by overzealous dealers who wish to imply a condition of newness such as that possessed by a coin that has just left the mint. Guns are not minted and therefore cannot be in mint condition any more than unused brains can be in mint condition.
- Museum Piece:** Descriptive term comparable to "modern" when used in front of "art". Frequently used when nothing else favorable could possibly be said about the subject. It is not a misrepresentation in the technical sense, however, as anything can be seen in a museum - particularly a private one.
- Muzzle:** Snout of dog or snout of gun, or something that goes on either.
- Oriental:** This term is frequently applied by a dealer to an arm that can't be identified as to origin. Frequently a five dollar word meaning a piece of junk.
- Original:** Means without benefit of a basement mechanic. A term loosely applied with respect to finish. For example; "80% or original finish" may mean that not more than 20% of the exterior is badly rusted.
- Palm Pistol:** Something that looks more like a dispenser for roach poison than it does a firearm.
- Patch Box:** Storage compartment for bullet patches found on many early rifles. There is a legend about somebody finding a rare gold coin in a patch box; most often, however, nothing but a few dead spiders and a musty odor turn up. Instructions for opening these cavities do not always come with the rifle, but a novice can usually accomplish the feat by prying with a screw driver. Failing that, dynamite can be used.
- Plinker:** A casual shooter of the "at-tomato-cans" variety. There is an excellent expression to describe the "at-highway-signs" variety but it cannot be included here.
- Point:** Something idiots do with firearms towards friends, a practise which should be left exclusively to bird dogs.
- Revolver:** A pistol that discharges hot gasses and occasionally a little lead from the junction between the cylinder and the barrel.
- Rifle:** A long gun with a barrel which has lands and grooves, or which had lands and grooves, or which should have lands and grooves.

- Root: A percussion Colt with an outside or side hammer. This is one of the few Colt models that is identified with the name of anybody other than Colt. Were it not publicly attributed to Root, one might be inclined to credit this model to Rube Goldberg.
- Scattergun: Usually applied to a shotgun but some rifles and pistols fall into this category.
- Shap-Shooter: Somebody wandering through a junk shop trying to discover a dragoon prices at ten dollars.
- Shooter: A rifle or pistol that might otherwise be a collector's piece, but is used or presumably could be used for shooting. Note particularly that the word "shooter" in an ad does not imply any liability on the part of the dealer if you blow your head off.
- Signal Pistol: A gigantic, awkward looking piece of junk occasionally seen in the collection of somebody who knows nothing about gun collecting. One would not suppose so many of these things existed until he has advertised to buy antique guns, and driven a few miles to see them on a cold winter's night (Apologies to Lloyd on this one).
- Working Order: Term used by dealers to describe arms on which most of the parts are free to move after having been saturated with penetrating oil or kerosene.
- Worm: Something that turns. If on the end of a ramrod, it supposedly will engage itself in a musket ball and permit extraction thereof - at least that's the theory.
- Zulu - A piece of junk in the form of a shotgun usually assembled in Europe from miscellaneous parts including musket locks. These choice items are occasionally seen on the local markets at offering prices around a hundred times what they are worth. Some dealers claim they are excellent pieces for starting a collection, but I think they are better for ending it.

ODDS and ENDS

One of the really great finds in gun collecting was the Colt Single Action Revolver, Serial #1, which was obtained for only \$4.00. That was in 1925. The lucky buyer didn't know just what he had until he got home and cleaned the storage grease from the gun. This revolver has changed hands many times since 1948, and it would be very interesting to know what the present owner paid for it.

TRAVELLING DISPLAYS

By John Harold

It appears that most displaying members of S.G.C.A. enjoy competing for trophies. However, many points are lost by them due to the method of display, eye appeal and labelling. Now many of you display, but have no interest in trophy competition, though you still bring in an impressive well arranged display.

No matter how you think one must recognize an important, economic point, and that is, pleasing the public. If it were not for their admission fees, we could not afford the large building necessary to hold all the collectors' displays. Therefore, we must improve our display techniques where we can and when we can.

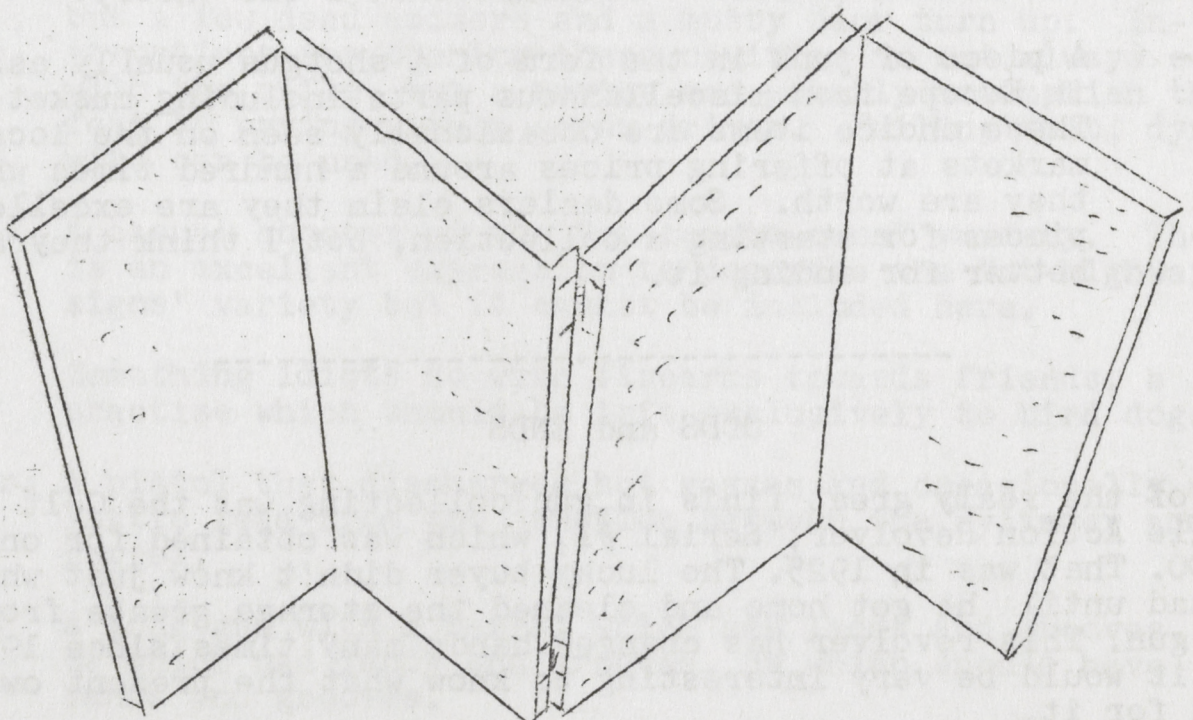
I have, following this preamble, a few ideas on displays that can be considered portable, none of which cost over \$10.00 and an evenings work. (Sketch "C" was my choice).

It seems the biggest problems are rifles. Due to their awkwardness and my personal interest, I have devoted most of the space to them. However, it takes very little imagination to modify these ideas to something you prefer. It just takes a little basic male ingenuity accompanied by a saw, hammer and paint.

I built four of my choice (Sketch "C"). Now all I have to do is chuck it on the car carrier and away I go.

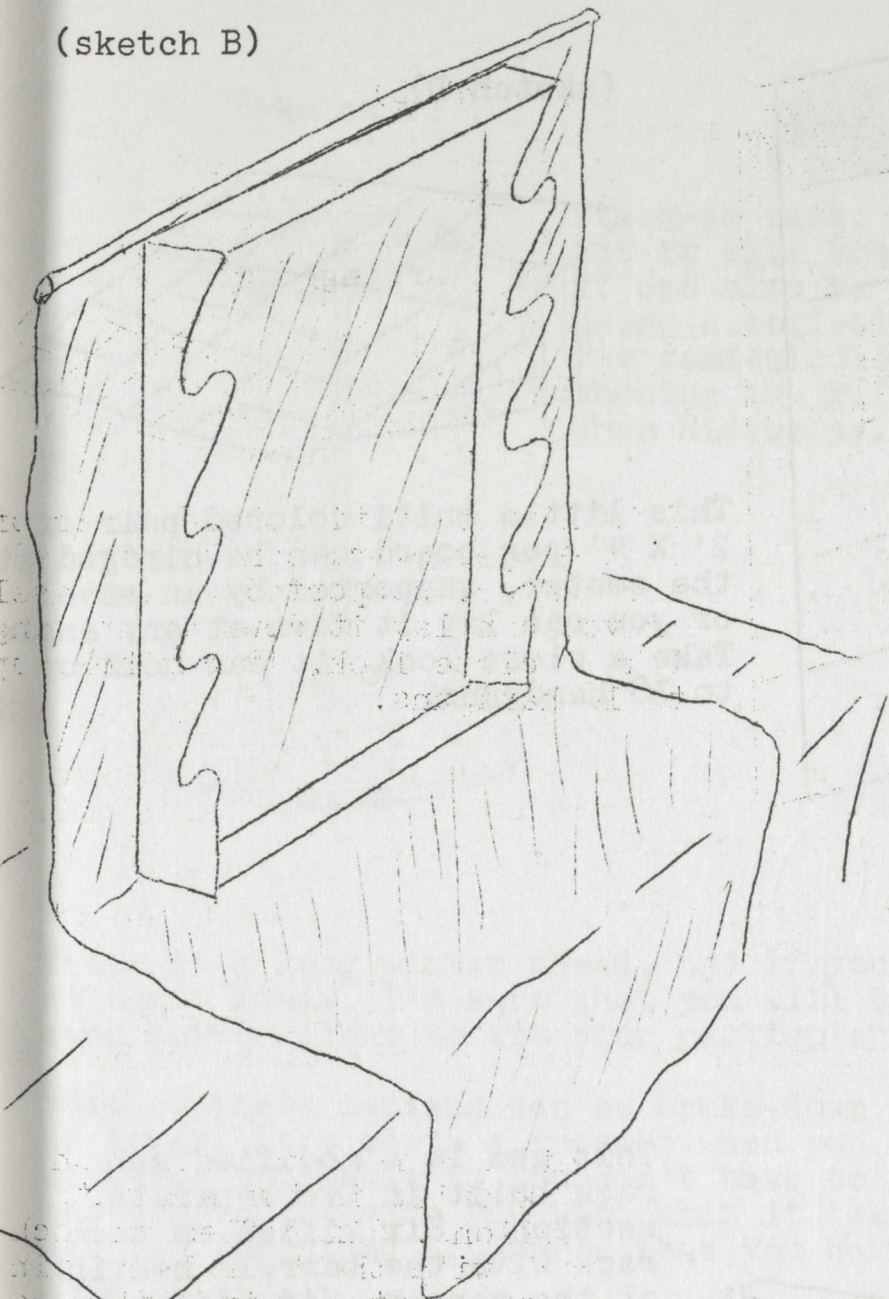
If you are thinking of the S.G.C.A.'s pegboard, fine, that's what it's there for, provided if they are not all taken up by the time you get there.

(sketch A)



This one can hold up to 12 rifles. Cut the peg board into four 2' X 4' hinged sections. It's self supporting.

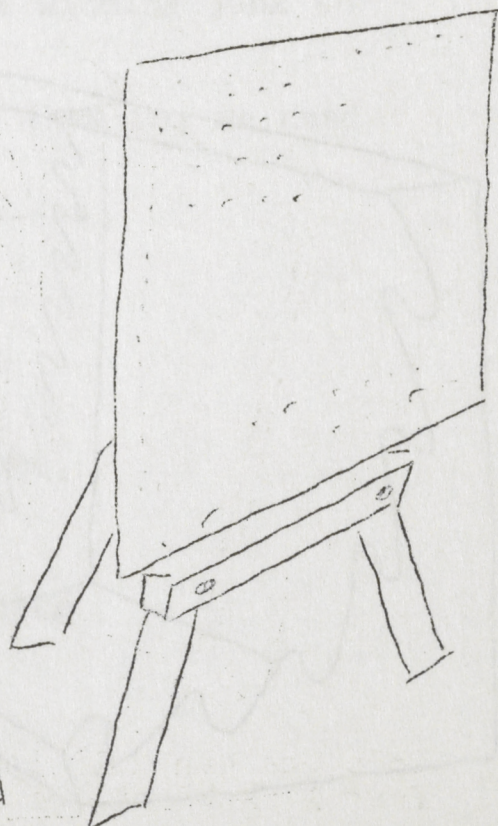
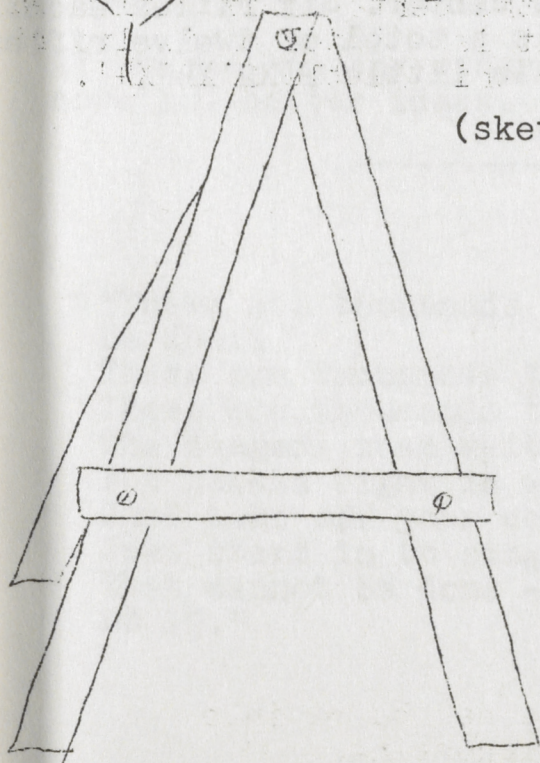
(sketch B)

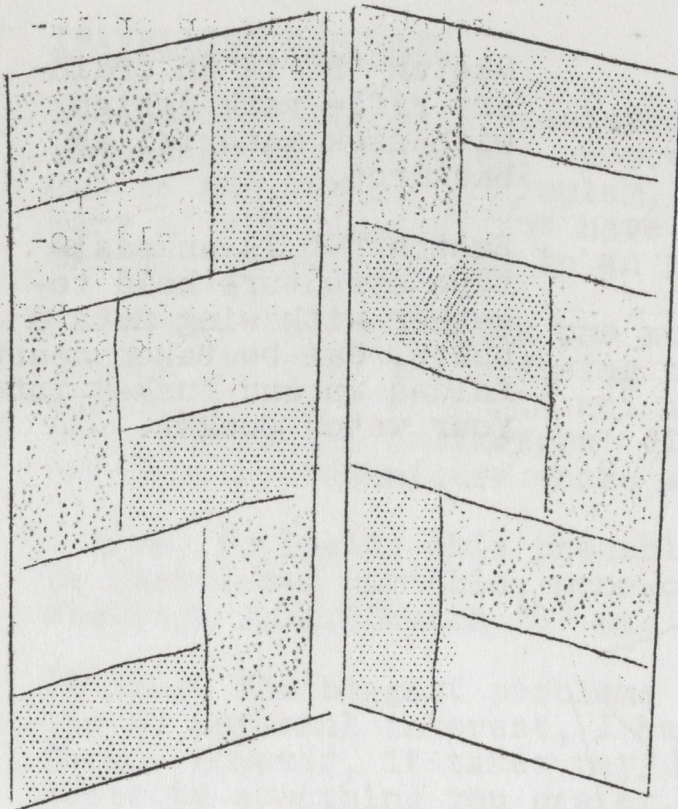


Sketch "B" is an ordinary rifle rack design with sack material as backdrop.

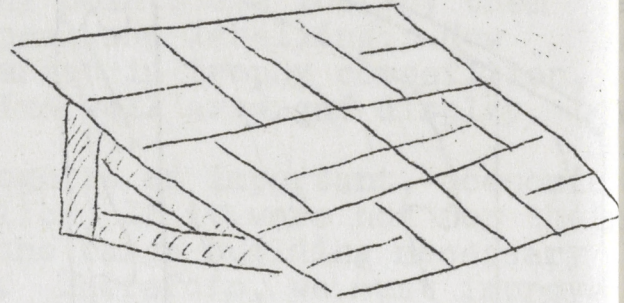
Sketch "C" is an easle type structure held together with wing nuts & bolts. Can be taken apart folded up and tucked into your watch pocket.

(sketch C)



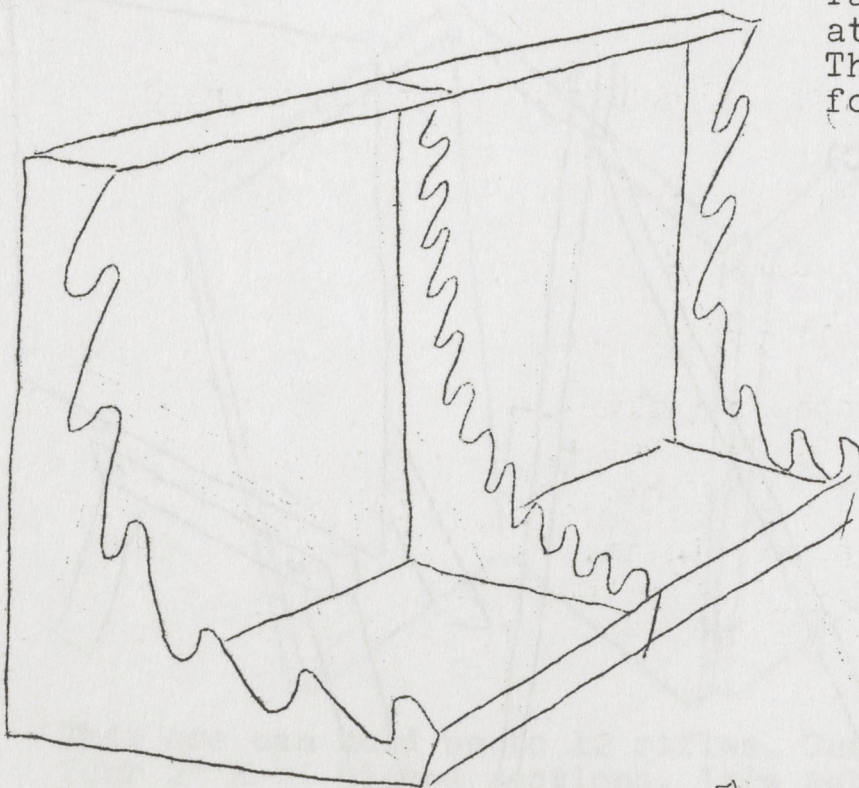


(sketch D)



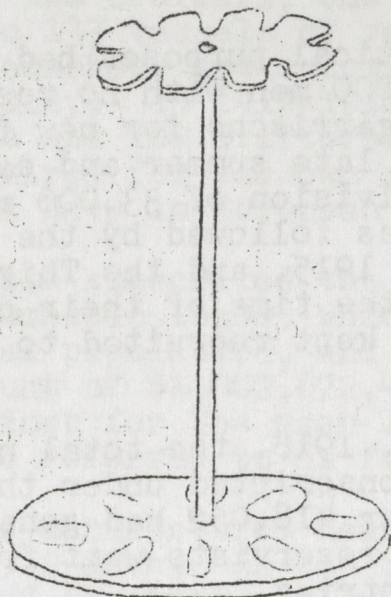
This little multi colored pair of 2' X 4' peg board can be hinged at the center, supported by an easel or you can lay it down at any angle. Take a close look, it can hold up to 18 handguns.

(sketch E)



This gem is a modified gun rack built in two separate sections. Six rifles on each rack with the barrels meeting at the center. Six rifles each. That is a total of twelve rifles for this little 2'X2'X4'.

(sketch F)



Stack-em rack. A little harder to make but it will break down into three pieces. It can also be designed as half-racks, using a semi-circle instead of a full one. The semi-circle having the advantage of showing the rifles all at one time, rather than hiding half of them behind the others.

There is a long winter ahead, and if you sit down awhile to look at these ideas, I'm sure that you will be able to come up with much better ideas to fit your particular situation.

Most of these designs can be broke-down to fit into you back seat or trunk. It's worth a thought when you consider the advantage of being independent. you won't have to rely on the Club or any one else to provide you with what it takes to have a winning display (provided of course that you have the winning junk to hang on it).

If anyone has any other methods, please send them in, we need more and better ideas.

DO IT !

"There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done;

There are thousands to prophesy failure.

There are thousands to point out, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you.

But buckle right in with a bit of a grin,

Just take off your coat and get to it.

Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing

That cannot be done - AND YOU'LL

DO IT."

CANADA IN THE GREAT WAR

That Canada played no small part in the winning of the World War is clearly shown by the following facts which have been gathered from the reports of The Department of Public Information.

In the early months of 1914, Canada for practical purposes had no army. There was a permanent force of about only 3,000 men with no reserve, the purpose of which, was simply to provide garrisons for new fortresses and to train the militia. During the late summer and early autumn of the same year the First Canadian Division of 33,000 men was raised and sent across the Atlantic. This was followed by the Second Division and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in 1915, and the Third and Fourth Divisions in 1916, all of which from the time of their completion until the signing of the Armistice were kept recruited to practically full strength.

From the beginning of the war to November 15, 1918, the total number of men enlisted in Canada, including those conscripted under the Military Service Act, was 595,441, of which number 418,052 had gone overseas. In addition 14,590 British and Allied reservists went from Canada to rejoin the colors in their own countries.

Before December 31, 1915, approximately 14,500 casualties had been sustained by the Canadian forces. This number was augmented to about 71,000 at the close of 1916, and by approximately 73,500 during each of the two following years. The actual figures as reported up to January 15, 1919, were 218,433, of which number about 52,000 were killed in action or died of wounds and disease and about 156,000 were wounded. The balance is made up of those taken prisoners, those missing, etc.

Beginning with the 1915 campaign, the Canadians became an active force at the front and took part in many engagements, the more notable of which are the battles of Ypres (April 22, 1915), Festubert, Givenchy, St. Eloi, Sanctuary Wood, Hoge, Somme, Vimy Ridge, Arleux, Fresnoy, Lens, Pas-schendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Denain, Valenciennes and Mons. At the battles of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy and at Courcellette, Monquet Farm and the Kenora, Regina and Desire Trenches during the Battle of the Somme, they especially distinguished themselves. They bore the largest part of the fighting in the taking of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917, and fought with great success in the advance on Lens and in the taking of the second battle of Amiens, August 8-17, 1918, they were in the centre of the British front and advanced 14,000 yards on the first day, the deepest advance made in a single day during the entire war. In the battle of Arras they played an important part in the breaking of the Queant-Drocourt line, a part of the famous Hindenburg system. Roughly, their efforts during the four years (approximately) they were actively engaged resulted in the capture of 45,000 prisoners, 850 artillery guns and 4,200 machine guns; the re-taking of 130 towns and villages, and the liberation of 310 French and Belgian civilians, not to say anything of the set-back given Germany's long-cherished dream of world dominion.

continued

And not only in the military did Canada distinguish herself, but also in every activity incident to a vigorous prosecution of the struggle. The increased her navy, which at the beginning of the war consisted of only two cruisers, one of 11,000 tons displacement and one of 3,600 tons, to 133 vessels of various kinds, besides a large flotilla of motor launches, and accomplished most efficient work in patrol and convoy duty. In 1917-1918 she built for the Imperial Government 60 trawlers and 100 drifters. She recruited from the Dominion all of the men required for her own ships and 1,700 others for service with the Imperial Navy in European waters.

Her people subscribed the magnificent sum of \$2,086,000,000 to the seven domestic loans, which is the equivalent of \$278. per capita of the total population, and her factories produced munitions of war to the amount of \$1,002,672,413. In the report issued by the Imperial War Cabinet for the year 1917, Canada's services in Munition manufacture are referred to as follows:

"She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18- pounder to the 9.2-inch. In the case of the 18-pounder, no less than 55% of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from Canada. She also contributed 42% of the total 4.5 in. shells, 27% of the 6 in. shells, 20% of the 60 pounder H.E. shells, 15% of the 8-inch and 16% of the 9.2 inch."

Nor was Canada idle in the matter of furnishing food products. In 1918 she exported 57,500,000 bushels of wheat, 36,500,000 bushels of oats, 5,600,000 barrels of wheat flour, 1,300,000 lbs. of butter, 5,000,000 lbs. of cheese, 160,000,000 lbs of bacon, 81,300,000 lbs of beef, 13,000,000 lbs of canned meats and 7,000,000 lbs of port MORE than her average yearly exportations of those products for the years of 1912, 1913, and 1914.

CHUCKLES . . .

Little Herbert had bought Grandma a book for christmas and wanted to write a sutable inscription on the flyleaf. He racked his brain, untill suddenly he remembered that his father had a book with an inscription of which he was very proud. So Herbie decided to copy it.

On Christmas morning Grandma opened her gift, a Bible, and found neatly inscribed the following phrase: "To Grandma, with the compliments of the Author."

* * * * *

Definition of a Committee ---

The unwilling
Recruited from the unfit
To do the unecessary.

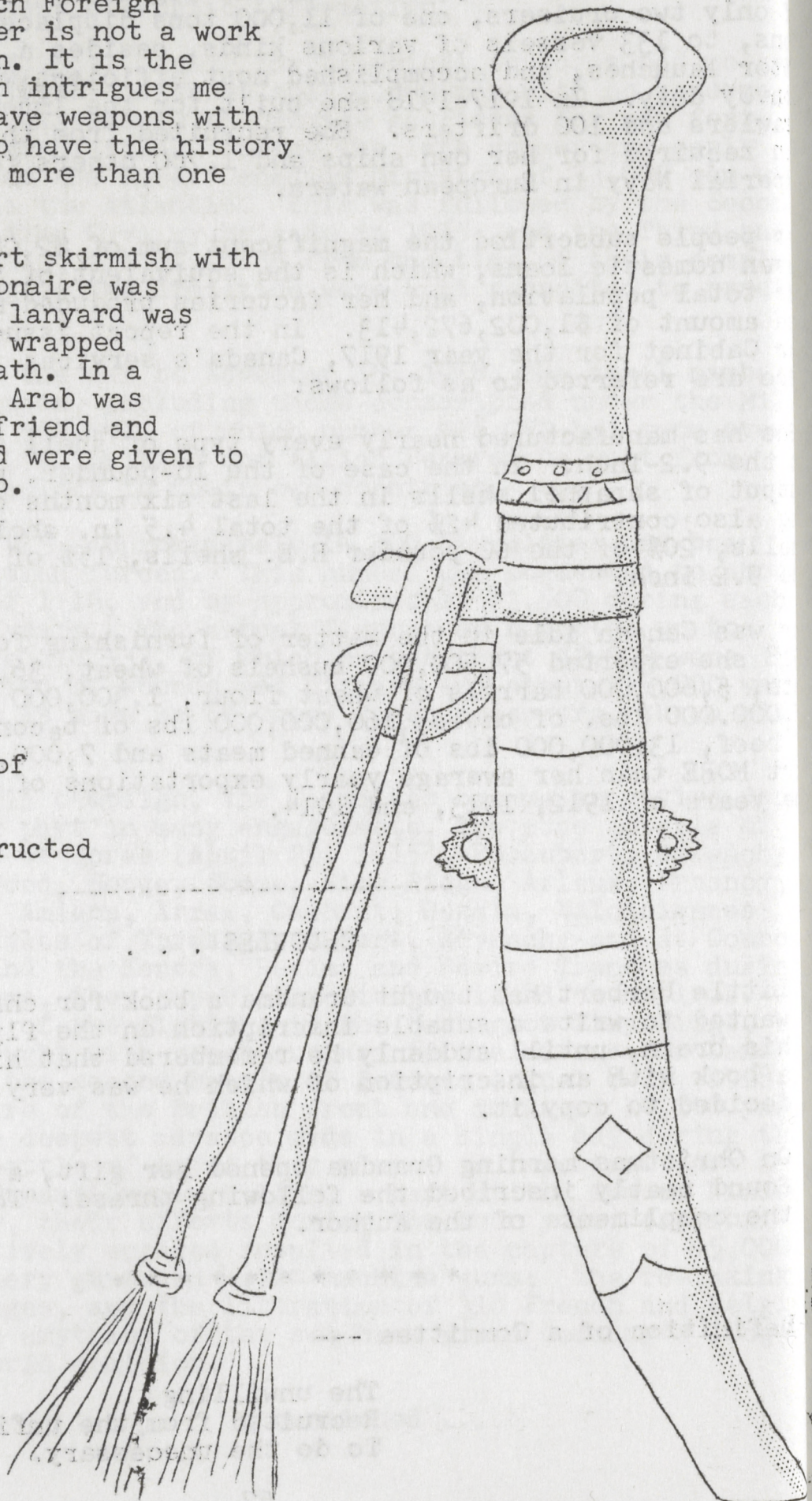
This is one of the knives I received from my uncle in 1936. He had been in French Morrocco for three years. He was friendly with a French Foreign Legionaire. The dagger is not a work of art, just a weapon. It is the story behind it which intrigues me as most collectors have weapons with no history. Those who have the history of a weapon value it more than one without a history.

About 1933 in a Desert skirmish with the tribesmen a Legionaire was killed. His tasseled lanyard was taken by an Arab and wrapped around the knife sheath. In a latter skirmish this Arab was killed by my Uncles friend and the Knife and lanyard were given to my Uncle as a memento.

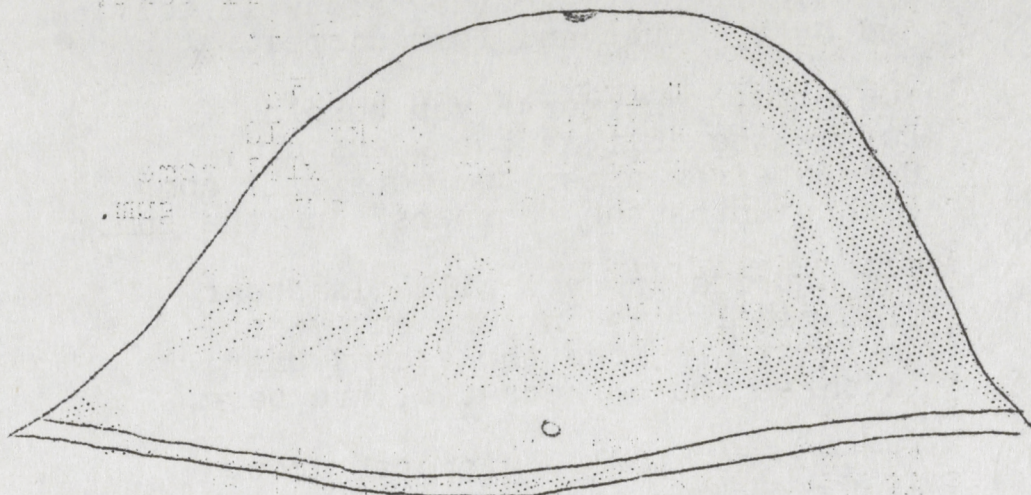
The handle was made of wood.

The sheath was constructed of wood and brass.

The tassels are Red.



WHAT IS IT AND WHERE WAS IT USED

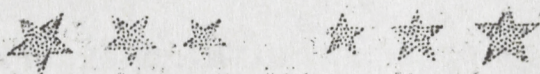


The colors of this type of helmet vary from a smooth dull black to a rough dark brown finish. All are a very dull, non-reflecting finish. Inside the helmet a "Lift the dot" permits changing sizes of the headband.

The inscription on the headband is: 6 3/4, FFL, III, 1952 or 1954. The metal is inscribed on the inside: BMB, F5-MK4 or BMB MK4, C115 1952.

This little fellow has all the earmarks of being British Commonwealth. The physical size of the helmet at the base is the same as any standard Canadian helmet. It is, however, approximately 1½ inches deeper or higher than the common Canadian variety.

If anyone knows the what and wherefores of this little gem, please write the Editor, I have a couple of them and I don't know what to think of them.



M E R R Y C H R I S T M A S

and

H A P P Y N E W Y E A R

from

T H E S T A F F O F G U N T A L K



THE AGE OF HORSES

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw of course
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old,
Before eight weeks two more will come
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
from middle two in just one year.
In two years from the second pair:
In three the corners too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop:
When four years old the third pair goes;
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two,
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw,
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three sided grow;
Then longer get, project before
Till Twenty, when we know no more.

A personnel director interviewing a prospective
engineer said:

"You ask high wages for a man with no experience."

"Well," the applicant replied, "it's harder work
when you don't know anything about it."

* * * * *

"So, young man, you want to become my son-in-law?"

"Not exactly, but if I marry your daughter I don't
see how I can avoid it."

* * * * *

The smallest amount of housekeeping money the average
wife can manage on is the amount her husband can
manage to give her.



Did anyone miss getting their September issue of Gun Talk? If so, please notify us immediately. Due to a human error, better known as a "Boob", we missed eleven members, most of which we managed to identify fairly quickly. There are still three or four whom we are unable to identify. Please write P.O. Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

While we are on the subject of receiving Gun Talk, we should be able to clarify another point. Every member should receive his Journal by the last day of each quarter. That is to say, by March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31. If you do not receive Gun Talk by this date, please advise Gun Talk, P.O. Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

NEW MEMBERS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

Mr. E.L. Bowes,
1120 - 9th Street,
SASKATOON, Sask.

Mr. Ray Canton,
3602 Queen Street,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. A.A. Boislair,
834 Fairford Street East,
MOOSE JAW, Sask.

Mr. Richard Chayer,
175 - 8th Avenue,
Iberville, Quebec.

Mr. Bob Carman,
2615 Elliott Drive,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. Bryon Gale,
c/o Box 408,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. John Grohs,
920 Argyle Street,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. R.C. Halabura,
808 "E" North,
SASKATOON, Sask.

Mr. Bud Fields,
16 Starling Drive,
Sherwood Park, Alta.

Mr. Bill Janzen,
1506 Ave. E. North,
SASKATOON, Sask.

Mr. Dale Murray,
c/o Box 773
Nanaimo, B.C.,

Mr. Roy Miller,
19 - 125 Froom Cresc.,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. James W. Lang,
445 Hollydell Road,
Rutland, B.C.

Mr. C. Metcalf,
Box 106,
Bowsman, Manitoba.

Mr. Vern W.L. MacRoberts,
Box 1453,
Hay River, N.W.T.

Mr. Walter Mindiuk,
Christopher Lake, Sask.

Mr. Jim E. Russell,
Box 1381,
Swan River, Manitoba.

**** NOTICE ****

SEND IN YOUR 1971 MEMBERSHIP NOW WHILE IT IS STILL FRESH ON YOUR MIND. AN EARLY REPLY WOULD BE JUST LIKE SAYING THAT YOU ARE PLEASED WITH THIS "BONUS" EDITION OF GUN TALK.

The Editor would like to take this opportunity to give Honorable mention to a few contributors to Gun Talk in the past year.

To Dale Friesen, Russ Wood, THANK YOU. To the pillars and posts of Gun Talk, Bob Henderson, Rene Gaudry, Maurice Winton, THANKS. And to all the members who sent in articles, letters to the editor, and want ads, THANK YOU VERY MUCH -- we hope to hear from you again in 1971.

***** DAFFYNITIONS *****

Cheerio - a hula hoop for an ant.

Gas Station - A place where dad fills up the tank and Mom drains the kids.

Octagon - Two squares going steady.

Rhubarb - Bloodshot celery.

Modern Girl - One dressed fit to kill and cooks the same way.

Dandruff - Chips off the old block.

Horse - Oatmobile

Small Mother - Minimum

People who spend all they earn may be quite sure that someone else is banking their money.

* * * * *

BOSS: Do you count on your fingers, Miss Jones?

SECRETARY: No sir. I count on my legs.

SALES

TRADES

WANTS



WANTED

German daggers, any style, send prices. No reproductions please.

Richard Chayer,
175 - 8th Ave.,
Iberville, P.Q.

WANTED

Parts for a Thompson M1A1 .45 sub-machine gun, also ammunition.

W.P. Twidale,
662-28th St., East,
Prince Albert, Sask.

WANTED

Clunker guns for parts, or any gun for which parts are no longer available, such as; Model 10A Remington, Stevens lever action single shot 22, 25 and 32 etc.

The Gun Shop,
415 Fairford St., West,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE

Collectors Cartridges: Hundreds of items from my personal collection, including many hard-to-get items in Sharps, Bullard, Ballard, Stevens and patent ignition, also 1888 U.M.C. display board. Catalogue \$1.00.

Jon Taylor,
17 Davidson Ave., E,
Dauphin, Man.

WANTED

Smith & Wesson's, especially engraved models, .32 and .35 calibre Autos. in Smith & Wesson, also original catalogues.

Roy Helfrich,
Box 65,
Flaxcombe, Sask.

FOR SALE

Heavy artillery shells: mortar, rocket, 8 pounders, armour piercing, 20 pounders (they weigh like 100 pounders).

John Harold,
16 Hawthorne Cres.,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED

More ads for Gun Talk, no charge for these wee ones. Drop a line to:

Sask. Gun Coll. Assn.,
P.O. Box 1334,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED

N.W.M.P. and R.N.W.M.P. items; books badges, guns, photos, paintings etc.

Max Mirau,
179-5th, N.E.,
Swift Current, Sask.

WANTED

Smith and Wesson handguns; also deluxe or special order Model 94 Winchesters.

Jim Feeley,
Box 10,
Preeceville, Sask.

WANTED

Handcuffs, leg irons, twisters and other restraining devices. Will pay cash or have Winchesters, other old guns, bayonets, powder flasks, etc. to trade.

Wanted: old issues of GUN TALK prior to September 1968. Let me know what you have and what you want for them.

Russ Wood,
R.R. 3,
Sudbury, Ontario.

WANTED

Henry rifle barrel or junker and bqrrrel for 38-40 New Service Colt.

FOR SALE

45-70 Hotchkiss military 3rd model. 1892 carbine 44-40, 1892 octagon rifle 25-20.

J. Kostuchuk
118 McLeod West,
Dauphin, Man.

WANTED

Civil War Carbines and revolvers - or information concerning their where abouts.

L. J. Smith,
411 Isabella St. E.
Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE

- 44-40 Winchester Carbine.
- 30-30 Winchester rifle, octagonal barrel.
- 6.5 Italian rifle.
- 38-55 Marlin rifle.
- 44-40 Marlin rifle.

Lloyd Tallentire,
3318 Dawson Cres.,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED

Articles, comments, ads for the March issue of Gun Talk. Write to P.O. Box 1334, Regina.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE 1971 ANNUAL EDITION OF

CANADIAN WHO'S WHO IN GUN COLLECTING

- * A national directory for the Gun Collecting Hobbyist.
- * Each subscribers name and address listed with his collecting interest.
- * An invaluable guide to introduce you to your fellow collector, whether you write or travel, from coast to coast.
- * Don't miss having your name included in this years directory when the books are delivered in early 1971.
- * Applications must be received before December 31, 1970.

For further information and application form, write:

Canadian Who's Who,
P. O. Box 643,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
Canada.

WANTED

- 375 H & H Magnum brass.
- 43 Mauser brass.

Lloyd Tallentire,
3318 Dawson Cres.,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED

The old Enfields prior to 1894.

John Harold,
16 Hawthorne Cres.,
Regina, Sask.

WEAPONS REPORTED STOLEN TO R.C.M.P.
CRIME INDEX SECTION -- REGINA

.22 calibre MOSSBERG, semi-automatic, approximately 30 yrs. pld wooden forearm extends to within 1 inch of end of barrel. No cap on peep sight. Wooden forearm sloppy. One swivel for sling on rear of stock.

.22 calibre HOPKINS & ALLEN, Pistol, type R double action, seven shots, serial #1-951, Saskatoon Police Reg. certificate #D-026352.

30-30 WINCHESTER Rifle, lever action Model 94, North West Territories Centennial rifle, gold plated butt, chamber also plated. Gold trim on front of stock, Serial #G 9470NWT and #2428 on barrel.

Two flint lock Pistols, mounted on individual mahogany stands, overall length 11", name "WELFORD" stamped on the flint plate, barrels are cannon shaped, made of steel and polished to a silver like finish, walnut stocks trimmed with silver ornamentation, inlaid name plates bearing initials "J.F."

Single action .45 calibre Colt revolver, gold inlaid with numerous insignias and symbols, serial number RKM/ NO 1 appear on an inlaid plate on the bottom of the frame. The pistols' back strap is inscribed in script as follows:

Presented to Richard K. MELLON
by his son R.P.M. 19 JUNE 1968

The revolvers leather case and extra cylinders were also stolen. The case lid is inscribed in gold leaf: Lieutenant General Richard K. MELLON 19 JUNE 1968.

little rhymes

In school his spelling didn't please,
He couldn't learn his ABC's,
But later he knew wealth and fame,
And now the new school bears his name.

* * * * *

L shoot a shot and brag a lot
But do not care to meet a bear.

* * * * *

Silver and gold can make a man bold
But a little lead can make him dead.

* * * * *

He ground and filed and sweat a lot,
And bent the metal while it was hot.
He quenched it then in melted lard,
But even so it wasn't hard.
Pretty soon he began to feel
Perhaps the metal wasn't steel.

GUN SHOW

MAY 29 AND 30

1971

AT

SASKATCHEWAN BUILDING EXHIBITION GROUNDS

REGINA SASKATCHEWAN CANADA

** SPONSORED BY THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS
ASSOCIATION AND THE ANTIQUE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mark your callendar now, plan to make a holiday of it. This is Regina's first combined CAR and GUN SHOW, and it is all designed to fit into the Saskatchewan Home Coming '71 theme.

There are 50,000 square feet of heated space, with drive-in facilities and ample parking space.

More information will be forthcoming prior to the SHOW.

If your wife won't let you go alone, bring her along, she can watch your display while you wander around dickering on various junk and chatting with friends you get to see but once a year.

Policeman (after the collision): "You saw this lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her half of the road?"

Motorist: "I was going to --- as soon as I discovered which half she wanted."

WASTE SPACE

We have 72 printed pages in this edition of Gun Talk. There would have been only 71 except that I couldn't send this edition out with this particular page empty. So, after reviewing the mess, the only obvious course to follow, was to spend the space rambling on about nothing in particular.

A good space killer is to ask the members for their assistance in supplying Gun Talk with articles and other material. We have done quite well this year (I think) because of some active and continuous supporters. Unfortunately, even their source must eventually run dry, just as my filler source is running dry. So, make a New Years Resolution - Write one, one page article or comment for the 1971 Gun Talk series. Also don't forget to send in your wants, trades and sales, it all makes good reading.

Another good space killer is to ask you what your opinion is on burglar alarm systems, or the problem as a whole. Did the articles in Gun Talk influence you in any way? Did you improve your home security? Or did you wish that the Editor's typewriter would break? In either case, it is a serious problem which requires some thought. You know what my thoughts are on the matter -- what are yours??

Just so that this page isn't a total waste, I would like to provide a little information to the ladies in the audience:

Helpful home tip No. 1

If you are not strong enough to open a jar of fruit or pickles, stretch an old sealer ring around the top and what you lack in strength, you will gain as traction. A little rap on the top with a spoon or knife, will help break the bond caused by the dried juices on the ring.

Editor

To the Membership -- from the typist of Gun Talk

CHRISTMAS PRAYER

On the hallowed Eve of Christmas, may you discover anew the splendor of the star; the exultant song of herald angels; the immeasurable love of Mary and Joseph.

May you find in the child of the manger all that you seek -- faith, hope, a deeper understanding of charity and brotherly love.

In the golden hour of the Miracle of Bethlehem, may the beauty of quiet thought encompass your heart; the tenderness of the mother's smile; the adoration of humble shepherds. With the brilliancy of the star, may the year that lies ahead be lighted; the days as a jewelled chain kept ever lustrous with the divine love for which the Prince of Peace was born into the world.

To those beautiful words, written by Loretta Bauer Buckley, I would like to add my personal wishes for a very Merry Christmas and the best of everything for '71

Mary Harold.

HANDGUNS FOR SHOOTERS AND COLLECTORS

WEBLEY Mark 1V .38 S&W Revolvers - 3½" bbl. - EXC.	\$39.50	
WEBLEY Mark 1V .455 Revolvers	29.50	
Enfield No: 2 Mk 1 .38 S&W Revolvers	29.50	
"VICKERS" LUGER Pistols 9mm. (less than 10,000 manufactured)	150.00	UP
LUGER 9mm. Pistol - standard army	89.50	
WALTHER P-38 9mm. Pistols	69.50	
MAUSER 7.63 (.30 cal) Military Pistols	89.50	UP
FRABIQUE NATIONALE (F.N.) .32 Pistols Models 1900 and 1910 - "as new"	49.50	
FABRIQUE NATIONALE (F.N.) .25 ACP Pistols	24.50	
COLT (Pocket) .32 ACP Pistols - Model 1903 - EXC	59.50	
COLT .25 ACP Pistols - Model 1910-1917	34.50	
COLT Police Positive Special .38 S&W Revolvers - EXC.	69.50	
COLT Official Police (38-200) .38 S&W Revolvers	49.50	
COLT Double Action .38 S&W Revolvers	49.50	
SMITH & WESSON Mod. 31 Revolvers .32 S&W Long - EXC.	69.50	
HIGH STANDARD "Sentinel" .22 LR Revolvers -	49.50	
EM-GE 6-shot Revolvers .22 Short	19.50	
DUTCH 9.4mm. Revolvers - collectors	29.50	
SAVAGE .32 ACP Pistols	44.50	
BAYARD .32 ACP Pistols	24.50	
BAYARD .25 ACP Pistols	24.50	
JIEFFECO (Belgium) .32 ACP Pistols	34.50	
JIEFFECO .25 ACP Pistols	24.50	
GALESI .25 ACP Pistols - vest pocket model	22.50	
IVER JOHNSON .32 S&W Top Break Revolvers	19.50	

MISCELLANEOUS

GENUINE ANTIQUE SIKH SWORDS, over 100 years old, scabbards each	19.50	
pair	35.00	
NEW REPLICA INDIAN SWORDS, leather or velvet scabbard, length approx. 40"	16.95	
length approx. 19"	9.50	
length approx. 15"	7.50	
GENUINE SWISS ARMY RIFLE CLEANING KITS, complete in pouch.	1.95	
POWDER FLASKS for muzzle loading guns - Small	10.50	
Medium	11.50	
Large	12.50	
BAYONET HOLDERS, embossed brass, holds two crossed bayonets	2.95	
CANADIAN ARMY STEEL HELMETS, complete, very good	2.95	
EXTRA MAGAZINES, Lee Enfield No: 1 Mk 111, very good	4.50	

NOTE: A special 10% discount may be deducted for members
of S.G.C.A.

ATTENTION: We are the Canadian distributors for the famous Carl Gustaf Model 63 E target rifles in 7.62 NATO calibre - The rifle that set the standard for accuracy, dependability and uniformity under the new D.C.R.A. rules. All other rifles of this type are judged and evaluated in comparison to the Carl Gustaf.

Without rear sight	162.50
With Parker-Hale 5C rear sight	197.50

Free catalogue on request.

INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.,
1011 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL 128, QUEBEC

LARGEST SELECTION - LOWEST PRICES

<u>STOP PRESS</u>	.22 cal. LEE ENFIELD NO: 7 RIFLES! Never before offered on the open market. "AS NEW" condition, each rifle in original wood case. ONLY	\$49.50
LEE ENFIELD No: 1 Mk lll service rifles	.303 cal.....	\$17.50
LEE ENFIELD No: 4 service rifles	.303 cal.	\$19.50
LEE ENFIELD Lightweight Sporters - No:1 Mklll	\$22.50
LEE ENFIELD Lightweight Sporters - No: 4	\$24.50
GERMAN MAUSER 98K Rifles	8mm.	\$19.50
GERMAN MAUSER 98 Lightweight Sporter	8mm.	\$24.50
SWISS SCHMIDT-RUBIN 1911 Carbines	7.5mm.	\$19.50
SWEDISH MAUSER Sniper Rifles	6.5mm. complete with scope ..	\$69.50
JAPANESE Type 99 Mauser Rifles	6.5mm & 7.7mm.	\$19.50
SPRINGFIELD Rifles	.30/06	\$59.50
JOHNSON Auto-loading Rifles	.30/06	\$59.50
COOEY Target Rifles	.22 LR	\$14.50
SQUIBMAN Auto-loading Rifles	.22 LR - BRAND NEW	\$44.50

DE LUXE FINISHED MONTE CARLO STOCKS

For Lee Enfield 1 Mk111, No: 4, No: 5, F.N., Mauser 98,	
VZ-24, Enfield P-14, P-17, etc.	27.50

AMMUNITION

.30/06 Ball, .303 British, 7mm. & 8mm. Mauser, .30 M-1 Carbine		
9mm. Luger, .38 S & W	per 100	9.50
.45 ACP	per 50	5.95
7.5 Swiss, 7.7 Jap, 6.5 Jap, NORMA	per 20	6.95

MUZZLE LOADERS

Lightweight Percussion Shotguns - 28 ga. sporter stock ...	19.50
full stock ...	24.50
Lightweight Flintlock Shotguns - 28 ga. sporter stock ...	29.50
full stock ...	34.50
Mediumweight Percussion Muskets - 38" barrels, full stock.	59.50
Mediumweight Flintlock Muskets - 50" barrels, full stock.	69.50
Flintlock and Percussion Duelling Pistols(each)	29.50
(pair)	54.50
Genuine antiques from Afghanistan - Percussion Muskets ...	75.00
Percussion Pistols ...	60.00

BAYONETS

Lee Enfield No: 1 Mk 111 - with scabbard	4.95
Lee Enfield No: 4 Mk 11 - with scabbard99
Lee Enfield No: 5 Mk 111 (Jungle Carbine) - no scabbard ..	5.95
Lee Enfield No: 7 (dress, blade for No: 4) - no scabbard .	7.95
Lee Enfield No: 9 (blade for No: 4 Rifle) - no scabbard ..	4.95
German Mauser 98 - with scabbards	4.95
U.S. M1917 Enfield - no scabbards	4.95
U.S. M5 for Garand Rifles - no scabbards - New	3.95
U.S. M7 for M-15. M-16 Auto Rifles - New - no scabbards ..	3.95
SIAM Mauser 98 Rifles - with scabbards	7.95

NOTE: A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 10% TO S.G.C.A. MEMBERS

FREE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.,
1011 BLEURY ST.,
MONTREAL 128, QUEBEC.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

M E M B E R S H I P F O R M

Your membership in the SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION entitles you to full voting powers, membership benefits, and all activities of the Association -- i.e. regular meetings, gun shows and muzzle loading shoots.

Members receive "Gun Talk", the magazine of the Association. There are many articles by Canadian collectors relating to arms and accouterments with popular features of interest to shooters and collectors alike.

If you have not joined this year, please do so now!

Enclose the membership of \$5.00. This covers full membership for one year ending December 31. Make money order payable to the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association. See address below.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Applicants must be over the age of 18 years old - have no criminal record, and have an active interest in guns, ammunition, or items related to the arms collecting hobby.

PRINT THE FOLLOWING DETAILS RENEWAL Yes No NEW MEMBER Yes No

Name _____

Address or Box Number _____

City _____ Prov. _____

Date _____ Signed _____

I am interested in collecting _____

Sponsors name (must be member of S.G.C.A.) _____

Note: If you do not receive your membership card within one month of sending in your membership fee, please advise the treasurer.

Send application to:
The Treasurer,
Sask. Gun Collector's Ass'n.,
Box 1334,
REGINA, Sask. Canada

For Official Use only:
Membership fee received: _____
Membership recorded: _____
Membership card issued: _____

